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VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1868. NUMBER 36.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Petition for Change in Coal Screens—Fishing in Beaver County—Pittsburgh Water Works—Pension Law for Soldiers of 1812—Two Thousand Dollars Reward for Murderers—Corporation Names—Tariff for Artisans—Oil Inspection Bill Passed in the Senate—Hunting in Findlay, Robinson and Scott Townships, Allegheny County—Destruction of Grapevines, &c., in Beaver county—Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers—Fees of Justices and Constables in Armstrong County—Monongahela Valley Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, from seven hundred miners of Allegheny county, for a change in the law as to coal screens.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one to prevent fishing with seins in Beaver county. Also, one for the repeal of the act extending the limits of Beaver Borough.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COWLES, of McKean, a general fee bill, being the same as passed by the House last session.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, authorizing the City of Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for improving and extending the water works.

Also, one exempting Allegheny county from the provisions of the act of May 3d, 1866, compelling railroad companies and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs in certain cases.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, a general pension law for all soldiers of 1812, and widows not worth over five hundred dollars.

REWARD FOR MURDERERS.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, offered the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, During the hearing of evidence in the case of J. K. Robinson against Samuel T. Shugart, one of the sitting members of the Senate, from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain John Casey was examined as a witness on behalf of said J. K. Robinson, contestant, and said Casey, after examination, was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and so assaulted that he also died; and

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of two thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons committing said offence, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay said sum.

Passed finally.

Mr. FISHER said that three persons had been arrested, but were discharged yesterday on *habeas corpus*. The principal was still at large.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, said the crime was an infamous one.

PROTECTION OF ARTISTS.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, a bill prohibiting Courts from changing the names of corporations.

CHANGING CORPORATION NAMES.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams, a joint resolution urging Congress to protect American artists by a heavier tariff on foreign pictures and artists materials. Passed finally.

OIL INSPECTION BILL PASSED.

The Petroleum Oil Inspection bill was considered.

Mr. ERRETT moved to amend by confining sales after condemnation solely for redistillation or export. Adopted.

Mr. SEARIGHT moved to amend by reducing the term of inspector from four to three years. Adopted.

The bill was passed finally, substantially as agreed by the Committee.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Evening Session.—Authorizing Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow three thousand five hundred dollars for enlarging school house.

Relative to election precincts in Allegheny.

Extending to Mt. Washington, Allegheny county, the vehicle license law of 1860.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Prohibiting the hunting of game in Findlay, Robinson and Scott townships, Allegheny county.

Punishing destruction or injury of grape-vines, fountains, &c., in Beaver county.

Repealing the act incorporating the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.

Increasing the fees of Justices and Constables in Armstrong county to amounts named in the act of 1865.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to build a road from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City by whatever route a majority of the directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing, and to extend the main line to West Virginia, was taken up.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, moved an amendment confining the route to the banks of the Monongahela river.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, and Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, spoke for the amendment, and Messrs. EWING and DAY, of Washington, opposed it.

The amendment was defeated and the bill laid over for a third reading.

Adjourned till evening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Evening Session.—Mr. HICKMAN'S Constitutional amendments were debated until very late. The lobbies were crowded. The disposition of a majority of Republicans is to indefinitely postpone the question.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the question was postponed until Tuesday evening and made the special order, pending motion of Mr. STRANG, of Tioga, to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to call a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. HICKMAN was very severe on the Republicans who had opposed his amendments, calling it "dodging," "murder," "inconsistent," &c.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1868.

THE M'ARDLE CASE—NEW BILL IN THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Supreme Court has not yet pronounced an opinion on the motion to dismiss the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction.

Yesterday, after the Georgia and Mississippi cases were disposed of, Judge Black filed a new bill in behalf of the State of Georgia, against Gens. Grant, Meade and Ruger *et al.* It is understood this bill seeks to avoid all difficulties encountered in the former argument and relates directly to a question of property, to wit: the Treasury of the State of Georgia. An injunction to protect this is prayed for. The time for hearing the argument is not yet determined upon.

NOMINATIONS ACTED ON.

The Senate confirmed John B. Pennington United States Attorney for Delaware, and rejected the following nominations: Wm. D. Bishop, Commissioner of Patents; John M. Johnson, United States Marshal, Virginia; Leslie Combs, United States Marshal, Kentucky; George A. Maguire, one of the two commissioners to settle the claims of Indiana for victualing, equipping and mustering troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President sent in the following nominations: Chas. Robinson, of Virginia, Consul at Quebec; Henry L. Heriot, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, South Carolina; Wm. Fitchian, Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Seventh District, Illinois.

THE WAR RUMORS IN MEXICO.

The State Department has authentic information that the rumors of menacing war between Gautemala and Mexico are without substantial foundation.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Sir David Brewster.

Another Attack on the Police in Cork.

Attempt to Lynch an Informer.

Trial and Conviction of a Fenian

British Iron-clad Ship Launched.

Banquet to Admiral Farragut.

Count Bismark Sick.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 11.—Sir David Brewster, the celebrated English physician and distinguished scientific discoverer and author, died last evening, aged eighty-seven.

The British iron clad ship of war Hercules, said to be the largest in the world, was successfully launched at Chatham dock yard.

CORK, February 11.—Another attack was made upon the Police in the street yesterday by a mob, who pelted them with stones and bricks. The Police, who were armed with muskets, fixed bayonets and charged on the crowd. A short and desperate fight followed in which several of the rioters were bayoneted. The assailants then fled in all directions, leaving the wounded on the ground. During the day an attempt was made to seize a well known informer and lynch him, but the appearance of a police patrol prevented the outrage from being carried out.

A deputation from loyal Irishmen of London yesterday waited upon Hon. Gartherne Hardy at the Home Office, and presented him an address, expressing their devotion to the crown. The Home Secretary replied to their address in an appropriate speech, thanking them for their manifestations of loyalty.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The trial of Lennon, which commenced yesterday, ended to-day with a verdict of guilty of murder, felony and treason. Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been indicted by the grand jury for publishing seditious libels. His trial will commence to-morrow.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 11.—A grand banquet is to be given here to Admiral Farragut by the members of the Italian Parliament and officers of the Italian army and navy. Preparations for the affair have commenced, but the day is not yet fixed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 11.—Count Bismarck is sick and unable to leave Berlin to avail himself of his leave of absence. No change in the Prussian Cabinet is proposed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 11.—The Reichsrath has reassembled and the houses organized for business.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—*Evening.*—Consols 93¼@93¾ for money, 93¾ for account; 5-20s 71½@71⅝; Illinois Central, Erie, 47¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 75⅛.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed steady at an advance, standard white 42 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 11—*Evening.*—Cotton closed buoyant at a further advance of ⅛d, making the total during the day of ⅜d; middlings 12¾@12¾d; Orleans 13d@13¼d; the sales foot up 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Wheat: No. 2 red 11d higher, closing at 14s 4d. California white firm, closing at 15s 10d. Oats 1d higher, at 9s 10d. Corn steady at 33s 6d. Barley and Peas unchanged. Flour steady at 37s. Provisions—Beef 117s 6d. Pork 72s 6d for new. Lard 54s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 38s 9d. Produce—Sugar quiet and steady. Refined Petroleum 1s 1½d.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Negotiations for a new transit route through Nicaragua have failed.

—Prof. Richardson, of the University of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday.

—One branch of the Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill leaving capital punishment for murder at the discretion of the jury.

—The Cleveland Paper Company's mill was damaged by fire to the extent of about $20,000, yesterday morning. It is covered by insurance.

—In the Bank of Montreal, Canada Monday evening, a fire broke out, and the interior was greatly damaged before it was extinguished. Two women, servants, were nearly suffocated.

—The woolen factory at Peru, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $50,000; fully insured. This was the largest factory in Indiana. Messrs. Sterk were the proprietors.

—The New York State Assembly yesterday requested the Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass some law providing for the employment of disabled sailors and soldiers in Custom Houses, Light Houses, Arsenals and dock yards,

—The discussion in the New Jersey Legislature of the constitutional amendment and joint resolutions withdrawing the assent of New Jersey to said amendment, has been postponed to Tuesday next, in consequence of the illness of Senators.

—The Alabama Constitution, Radical candidates admit, has been defeated. The vote is less than the required one-half, and is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-three thousand. The white vote does not exceed one to every one hundred and fifty negroes.

—The Missouri State Senate yesterday passed the Iron Mountain Railroad bill. It confirms Thomas Allen's title to the road and provides Allen's title shall not effect any suit that may be brought against McKay, Reed & Co., the original purchasers. This is considered an absurdity, however, by several lawyers in the Senate, as Allen derives his title from McKay, Reed & Co., and if their title fails Allen's will fall with it.

—A letter from Lexington, Mo., says Randall D. Howell, known as the southern pedestrian, arrived there last week from Mansfield, Texas, on his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa. From Mansfield to Lexington, eight hundred and thirty-five miles, was made in sixteen days. The entire trip, twelve hundred and sixty-four miles, he expects to accomplish in twenty days. Howell's title from McKay, Reed & Co., and if their title fails Allen's will fall with it.

—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: Meanwhile, the alarm felt by all classes in France concerning what is called in philosophy the immediate future, is at its highest. Strange rumors are afloat concerning the sudden and unavoidable expansion of terror with which the Emperor has been seized of late. An officer of his Majesty's stables has circulated the report that ever since the Emperor's return from St. Cloud the carriage with four horses, all ready to start at a moment's notice, is always kept night and day standing in the coach-yard of the palace. So urgent are the Emperor's commands that this point that the coachman is always seated on the box, and the postillion standing in readiness by the tenders, while two lacqueys on duty are stationed behind the vehicle ready to jump into the rumble as soon as the signal should be given. Perhaps the story is exaggerated that the pockets of the carriage contained four revolvers, always kept loaded, and that the Emperor is wont to visit the coach-yard at the most unseemly hours, and to scare by his unexpected presence the servants on their irksome duty, sometimes even during the small hours of the night. No service is so much dreaded as one of this description, as it is denominated in the porter's lodge of the Tuileries, and the poor harassed grooms and lacqueys are literally worn out with the anxiety more than from the fatigue of the position. The Empress, whose duty it has come to soothe the irritation of nerves of which this over anxiety is but a symptom, is greatly pitied amongst the household.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

PRESIDENT AND GRANT.

Additional Correspondence.

Letters from the President and Five Cabinet Members.

Grant Accused of Insubordination.

Another Letter from Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1868.

The President this afternoon sent the following letters to the House of Representatives, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868.

GENERAL.—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst. would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to depart from this rule of giving a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 1st ult. as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding (and here I give your own words), "Anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when upon either side it looses the character of respectful dignity which is required by the parties standing to each other and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to be retracted, but the opposite statements, conclusions must be drawn from those statements alone and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I, therefore, waive all that is merely personal in your letter, but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which in my letter of the 28th ult. you pronounce to be "a tissue of misrepresentations, conclusions and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof with them, without comment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises I have been made by me known to you to the President would have involved "a resistance to the law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then state that you had fears the President would on the removal of Mr. Stanton appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and add "it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withdrawal from him in opposition to the law, or not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who, as the statements and assumptions you rely on show, was sought."

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you call "the whole history of my connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not, then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as heretofore had been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office, but it was that the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose so entertained by you had been confined to yourself, it when accepting the office you had done so with a mental reservation to defeat the President, it would have been a deception in the ethics of some persons. Each course is allowable, but you cannot stand even upon that question of ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this history as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ult.:

"Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of the office. My reply was in substance that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners."

Now at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d inst., you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the Courts, in that letter you say that the President, by his duties as Executive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who could not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the Courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, some time after you accepted the office that the President, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your views and you answered him fully. Mr. Stanton had failed to appeal to the Courts. If the President had reposed confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been vindicated, it might have been said he made a mistake, but a virtuous one, but it is reposed after that conversation, was no mistake of his nor yours. It is the fact only that needs be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into surdity, however, by several lawyers in the Senate, as Allen derives his title from McKay, Reed & Co., and if their title fails Allen's will fall with it.

—A letter from Lexington, Mo., says Randall D. Howell, known as the southern pedestrian, arrived there last week from Mansfield, Texas, on his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa. From Mansfield to Lexington, eight hundred and thirty-five miles, was made in sixteen days. The entire trip, twelve hundred and sixty-four miles, he expects to accomplish in twenty days. Howell's

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1868.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

Last year a bill was brought into the Legislature to authorize and direct the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Oils. Neither the owners of oil wells, nor the refiners, nor the dealers in oils, here or elsewhere, asked for the creation of such an officer. On the part of consumers of oils, whether in this Commonwealth, in other States of the Union, or in foreign countries, there was no demand for an Inspectorship, and no desire for one. Persons engaged in the trade, and the general public, were satisfied abundantly. No difficulty was experienced at Antwerp or other ports in Europe in negotiating the sale, in advance of delivery, of large invoices, on the reputation of established brands and trade marks, and not the slightest desire was evinced anywhere for additional guarantees as to quality or quantity. Indeed, there were many indications that a new brand, even by an accredited officer, would interfere, for a considerable period at least, with a condition of the trade with which all parties were content.

From whence, then, came this attempt? Evidently, one or more individuals, with no capacity for starting and pushing successfully a business of his or their own, were anxious to make a living, and a good deal besides, by virtually levying a tax, for their especial benefit, and for no other conceivable end, on the business of other people.

The combined remonstrances of all the dealers in oils were so sharp, that members of the Legislative bodies were constrained to give heed thereto, and the plundering enterprise failed.

Soon after the opening of the present session a borer from Philadelphia sought an interview with the President of the Senate, disclosed to him that the experiment was to be repeated, and begged that the bill, when presented, might be referred to the Committee on Corporations. A reference more illegitimate could scarcely be imagined. It was not proposed to create a new corporation or to deal with an old one, but to provide for the appointment of an Inspector. The bill went, as was proper, to the Judiciary Committee General, and was by that Committee reported to the Senate in about twenty-four hours. Who asked for this bill? Nobody but the borer. No voice went up from the consumers of oil for it; and none from the producers and dealers. Is anybody marvelled? The bill as read in place, and as reported by the Committee, proposed to levy taxes to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars annually on the oil trade for the benefit of the borer and his associates. That was the milk in the cocoanut; and the Committee made hot haste to report the bill so that it might be put on its passage before the men from whom this large amount of plunder was to be wrenched, should be apprised of the design.

No sooner was intelligence of the introduction of the bill spread over the State than there was a simultaneous movement on the part of oil dealers to defeat it. Committees of them from this city, Philadelphia and elsewhere, repaired at once to Harrisburg, to make known their objections. The delegations in the two Houses from Allegheny and Philadelphia, in view of facts and considerations within their own knowledge, presented a united front against the bill. They knew it would be injurious to both cities, tending powerfully to drive the whole export trade out of the State, and concentrate it at New York and Baltimore. This would compel the immigration thence of considerable numbers of experienced, able and useful citizens, and the removal with them of their accumulated capital, as well as their business skill and energy. It was natural to suppose, in view of this condition of facts, that the bill would be thrown out; but that did not happen. The best terms the dealers could obtain was a nominal reduction of Inspector's fees to five thousand dollars a year and an exemption of oils in bond from inspection. With this the dealers were constrained to be content, lest worse should come upon them.

Who confronted the dealers, demanding the passage of the bill? Nobody. Only the borer stood behind, quietly engineering his game. As the bill originally stood the swindle was too manifest and flagrant, after a revelation of the facts, to permit any body seriously to defend it. And hence the abatements.

By what precautions the Inspector's emoluments are to be exactly gauged and determined so as not to exceed five thousand dollars a year, we do not clearly see. In all probability, whatever the law may provide, his income would be made to greatly exceed the amount specified. Indeed, we think it safe to infer that the limitation would be altogether inoperative, and that the only saving clause is that which exempts oils in bond from inspection. But if oils sent abroad may go uninspected, why not let the smaller quantity that stays behind be exempt likewise? or, if it is and must pass through the process of inspection, let it not be till the people ask for it instead of a speculator in legislation.

We do not like the bill, even with the amendments engrafted upon it. There is no popular demand for this Inspectorship. Not one citizen has asked for it; and not a citizen will who understands the case. The creation of fat places, at the expense of business men, simply to have comfortable places to put drones into, who ought to go to work at some useful and productive employment, is a shame and disgrace. The pensioning of such men on industrious and enterprising people, without their consent, and under color of law, is a matter that calls for the interposition of the high prerogative of the Governor, if it shall be persisted in. Governor Geary will miss the chance of doing an excellent thing, and of adding to his claims upon the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth, if he approves of this bill, either in its original shape or in the form to which it has been reduced.

In connection with the anticipated completion of the Connellsville Railroad, affording a direct communication between this city and Baltimore, it is deserving of mention that Messrs. A. Schumacher & Co. announce that the North German Lloyd will put on two screw steamships of twenty-five hundred tons burthen and seven hundred horse power each, which will make regular monthly trips hereafter between Baltimore and Bremen. The first vessel will leave Bremen on the 1st of March next, taking her departure from Baltimore on her return voyage on the 1st of April. These steamers will touch at Southampton going and coming.

The friends of three different gentlemen in Pennsylvania are striving to obtain for them the endorsement of the Republican State Convention for the Vice Presidential nomination by the National Convention. These are Curtin, Grow and Geary. It is understood that the two latter consent to what is thus done in their behalf, while the former remains passive, holding himself at liberty to act ultimately as either his own feelings or the good of the party shall seem to demand at his hands.

The Senate Finance report is expected within a few days. The delay thus far is attributable to the desire expressed by the members that their action be unanimous. The prevailing opinion in the Committee is in favor of a low rate of interest, say not to exceed four or four and one-half per cent. in every scheme for funding the national debt in long bonds.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 6. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

A CONVENTION PROPOSED.

Mr. Mann, of Potter county, has introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg a joint resolution submitting the question of holding a Convention to revise the Constitution to the people at the election to be held next October. Of course, this resolution does not contain a scheme of amendments, desirable or undesirable. Such embodiment would be out of place in a proposition presented of allowing the people, through representatives chosen for that special purpose, to alter or modify the organic law under which they live. This question will not necessarily involve any other; nor is it probable that it could be made to assume a party character. If the Convention should be decided upon, it is now likely some of the changes submitted would become matters of party contention; but even this result could be measurably avoided by appointing a special election for the ratification or rejection of the instrument, either as a whole or in separate sections.

Probably every thoughtful man in the Commonwealth would be glad to have the Constitution changed in one or more particulars. It is reasonable to presume that if a Convention should be held public opinion, as to changes, would be found in a somewhat chaotic condition, but a decided majority would concur in demanding amendments on certain heads.

Whether the present is a suitable time to take up this matter may well be debated in view of results developed elsewhere. We have fallen upon a transitionary epoch as to ideas; and hence there is no small amount of incertitude and ferment. It seems to us that the period appropriate to discussion has not yet been exhausted, and that to precipitate a verdict on either of several points would at best be to consume time and means to no avail, and might throw ultimate consummation still farther into the future. We apprehend this is the view the Legislature will adopt, and upon which its action will be based.

We do not make these suggestions because we are anxious to escape responsibility on any of the points likely to arise in a revision of the Constitution; but because we fear a Convention called at this time would furnish another illustration of the maxim, "the more haste, the less speed." When discussion shall have done its work, and public opinion shall have more nearly crystalized, we shall rejoice to have a Constitutional Convention summoned.

THE CIVIL CODE.

Last year Mr. David Derrickson, of Meadville, Mr. McClay Hall, of Bedford, and Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester, were appointed Commissioners to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. The duty assigned to them, they have performed in part, and transmitted the result to the Legislature in the form of nine distinct bills, respectively on Corporations, General Pleading, Deeds and Mortgages, Evidence, Interest, Landlord and Tenant, Statute of Limitation, Highways and Bridges, and Poor Laws.

In addition to the general importance of having these bills reported so early in the session as to allow the amplest consideration to be given to them, there exists a special reason in the fact that bills are before one or the other of the Houses relating to some of the matters provided for in the labors of the Commissioners. For instance, a Free Railroad bill is pending in each House, and the Commissioners in their bill on Corporations have covered the same ground, providing for freedom of construction to as large an extent as is thought desirable, and at the same time imposing restrictions and conditions necessary to guard both private and corporate rights, so far as liable to be improperly trenched upon by new enterprises.

Some topics, as the regulation of banking, the Commissioners have not yet concluded their labors upon.

The bills reported by these gentlemen will necessarily receive a large measure of attention from the members of the legal profession throughout the State; and if this body shall be tolerably well united in opinion as to the merits or demerits of the codification, their judgment will doubtless be accepted by the Legislature as of very high, perhaps as of conclusive authority. If, however, that judgment shall be divided about equally, it may be inferred that the proposed codification will fail.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, with apparent seriousness, expresses astonishment that the Republican journals of this city have not broken out into unmeasured laudation of the Legislature on account of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. We cannot help suspecting the solemnity is simulated, and that beneath the assumed gravity there lurks the leer of jolliest waggery.

The Legislature took away the charter, against law and equity—not through misapprehension, but because it was paid to do the job. Year after year it refused to make restitution, because it was purchased to withhold justice. At last the power of the Supreme Court was invoked, and the Judges unanimously ordered the restoration. When the Legislature could not help itself, it gave back the franchises it wrongfully took from us.

If a rascal should plunder from our contemporary a valuable purse; should persist, in spite of the most earnest remonstrances and solicitations, in keeping it; and the aid of the police should be sought and obtained to enforce recovery; and thus the reclamation should be accomplished, would he thank the thief or the police?

The press of Allegheny, in common with its whole population, have raised their hats in profound respect to the Supreme Court. They thank the Legislature for nothing, touching this matter.

All along there have been members of the Legislature who were actuated by a nice sense of honor—a supreme regard for justice—in all their actions relative to the Connelisville bill; neither the press, nor the people of this county, have been wanting in respect for these honorable gentlemen. Faithful among the faithless, they have warm places in our gratitude, which will never cool.

The President has been talking with various individuals as to what he will do about the Alabama claims. If their respective representations may be credited he was not careful to use the same language, or to convey the same impression, to these different persons. One of his fallings, as a public man, is that he talks too much, and remembers too little, on each occasion, what he said previously. However furiously he may talk concerning the claims in question, there is no probability that he will do any of the terrible things he has threatened.

The speech of Mr. G. W. Woodward, on the currency questions, finds considerable Democratic endorsement in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of demagogues of his party to debauch their followers into demanding a prolonged era of irredeemable paper money.

From the tone of the Republican press throughout the State, we conclude that the coming State Convention will renominate Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General, and Mr. Campbell for Surveyor General, almost if not quite by acclamation.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Trustees and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, located at Harrisburg, have presented their annual report to the Governor of the Commonwealth. On perusing it, we find that the institution has been doing as the other insane public asylumns have been, as much good as its dimensions will allow; that the number of patients under treatment has been larger than the buildings were intended to accommodate, and that the expenses of the year have been heavier than the appropriations made by the Legislatures.

On the first of January, 1867, there were 327 patients in the hospital, 181 of whom were males, and 146 females; 170 were admitted during the year, of whom 99 were males and 71 females; 95 males and 62 females were discharged during the year. Of this number 51 were restored, 39 improved, 33 were stationary, and 34 died. On the 31st of December, 1867, 185 males and 155 females remained in the hospital. There was a decided increase in the number of patients treated during the year, and the wards of the hospital have been crowded. Early in the summer the pressure was so great that the Board was forced to refuse admission to all save recent cases of insanity, and they have never yet been able to recall that order, nor do they see any prospect of being able to do so during the coming year.

Knowing as we do the extremely crowded state of Dixmont, and finding now that the State hospital is in the same condition, we think that the Legislature should examine into this thing, and provide amply for all these, the most afflicted of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the wards, however, the health of the whole household at this hospital has been remarkably good, and we find of the 34 deaths during the year, 19 were caused by the exhaustion of chronic mania; 4 by exhaustion of acute mania; 1 by injuries from another patient; 1 by injuries from a railroad train; 5 by disease of the brain, and 4 by disease of the lungs.

The buildings have been somewhat increased during the year, and a great improvement effected in the arrangement of the interior; further improvements, however, are delayed until other appropriations render them possible. These facts we glean from the two reports, but the report of Dr. Curwen, the Superintendent, is too able to admit of much curtailing. The author himself is one of the greatest authorities on this subject now living, and has written a dignified, exhaustive and clear report, not only on the state of the hospital, but also referring to some of the causes of the rapid increase in the number of lunatics. Many of his statements are facts which are absolutely startling, but none the less true, and Dr. Curwen deserves the thanks of the people of the State for thus clearly and forcibly bringing them to the notice of their legislators.

The continuance of the cold weather and general scarcity of labor combine to keep hundreds of persons in this neighborhood in poverty and want. The office of the Guardians of the Poor is daily thronged with applicants for relief of all ages, sizes and conditions, and with the scanty means at their disposal the gentlemen having charge of the distribution find it impossible to materially assist any of the unfortunate paupers. They afford in nearly every case temporary relief, and in cases where the applicants are feeble or old, they are committed to the Poor House, which is at the present time uncomfortably crowded. The private associations for the relief of the poor are heavily taxed, but through admirable management and wise discrimination, have succeeded in performing a vast amount of good towards their suffering fellow men. It is a fact worthy of note that a large percentage of our paupers come from the neighboring country districts seeking employment. They are able-bodied and willing, but our labor market is over-stocked, and they cannot obtain anything to do in the way of work, and in the loneliness of a great city, without friends or acquaintances, and what is worse, without money, they are forced to go from door to door seeking alms. We say to our country friends to remain at home and not flock into the city for employment, as our own mechanics and laborers, who are well known and capable, are idle in hundreds, and can barely sustain themselves. It is better to stay on a farm without work to do than to rush into an overcrowded city, without acquaintance or money, in the vain hope of obtaining remunerative employment.

A member of the House at Harrisburg has exhibited his zeal for the worthy gentleman who hold offices in the several counties, by proposing to increase their emoluments twenty per cent. While wages in all other departments are going backwards, this advance movement will not do. When patriots cannot be found to serve the people, on the present scale of pay, it will do to offer higher inducements; but so long as fifty applicants regularly appear for every office to be filled, higher pay is not to be thought of.

It is well known that most of the National Banks have considerable amounts invested in government bonds beyond what are deposited in the Treasury Department as security for their notes in circulation. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, has reported to the Senate a bill authorizing any bank to deposit the bonds it holds and receive eighty per cent. of the full amount in circulating notes, which will enable them to double their gains on that portion of their investment.

As the public revenues during January were not sufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury by twenty millions of dollars, the prospect is not brilliant for a reduction of taxes.

Business of the Interior Department.

The whole number of claims received during the month of January, original and increase, in the Pension Office, of widows, &c., 1,703; of invalids, 1,066—total, 2,711. Number of claims admitted original and increase, of widows, &c., 2,851; of invalids, 1020—total, 3,871. Number of claims rejected, original and increase, of widows, &c., 356; of invalids, 1,057—total, 1,413. The total number of claims disposed of during the month was 5,284. The number of letters written was 6,461. Circulars sent, 15,270. In the bounty land division, 161 warrants of 160 acres each were issued; 6, of 120 acres; 1, of 80 acres. The total number of warrants issued was 168, covering 20,560 acres. Original applications received, 119. Number of letters written was 296. Circulars sent, 359. Claims suspended, 319. In the division of navy claims, 31 original and increase applications were received. Number of claims admitted, original and increase, of widows, &c., 16; of invalids, 26—total, 42. Number of claims rejected, original and increase, of widows, &c., 7; of invalids, 5—total, 12. The total number of claims disposed of was 54. The number of letters written was 208. Circulars sent, 340.

Central Pacific Railroad Bonds—Change of Price.

The sales of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have recently been so rapid and extensive that the full amount which the Company had proposed to sell at the original price of 90 and interest, has been marketed, and the price has been advanced to par and accrued interest.

The progress of the road, the prosperous condition of the Company's affairs, their abundant cash resources, and high credit, would seem to fully justify the advance in the price of their First Mortgage Bonds, and to afford a sufficient guarantee of an active demand at the advanced rate.

EPHEMERIS.

—The dog tax in Vermont yields that State a tax of $10,000.

—Honduras is rapidly being depopulated by the terrible ravages of the cholera.

—Last week there were 219 deaths in Philadelphia, and of these 66 were from lung disease.

—A. T. Stewart has sent $1,000 as a donation to the Bethany Mission School of Philadelphia.

—A Chapter of the Society known as the Knights of Pythias is to be established in New York.

—The honorable and liberal Asa Packer wants to be our next President on a Democratic platform.

—Arkansas gets up just about as many assassinations of Union men now-a days as she did before or during the war.

—The Southern Relief Association is very active in its work of forwarding provisions to the sufferers in the South.

—Isaac Leeser, Rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue in Philadelphia, died on Saturday morning, aged sixty two years.

—The petroleum refiners have spoiled, with their emptying and refuse, the drinking water of our neighbors of the Forrest City.

—Margaret Anspach was convicted on Saturday, in Philadelphia, of murder in the second degree in causing the death of her babe.

—Brother Brice, a member of a lodge in the Island of Jersy is said to be the tallest mason in Europe. He is almost eight feet high.

—A young man aged twenty-four has recently married a woman aged forty-two, who was his foster-mother and wet nurse in Dantzig.

—The victims of the famine in Algeria are so numerous that they are thrown promiscuously into trenches as the dead on a battle field are buried.

—The present Legislature of Ohio, knowing that its chances and time are few and short, is going quickly through its laws inserting the word white.

—The most rapid promotion on record in the British army is that of Major General Carey, C. B., who twenty-three years ago received his commission as cornet.

—Napoleon's boy will be twelve years old in March. His chances of succeeding his father for any length of time on the throne of France seem to be very slight.

—A Newark, N. J., firm of brewers is reported to have purchased $8,000,000 worth of salt. The beer of the firm, it is hoped, will be better after this enormous outlay.

—Lord Brougham has at last succumbed. He has been deprived of the use of his limbs, and he can no longer articulate, yet his mind is as clear and robust, apparently, as ever.

—On Tuesday morning last Matthew Flynn was arrested in Kansas City, Mo. He is charged with the slight offense of killing two negroes and wounding a third at Fort Hays some time last December.

—The Mexican banker, Jecker, is, to say *L' Independance Belge*, in Paris for the purpose of bringing suit against the French Government for the payment of thirteen millions of francs. We wish he may get it.

—For years no civil service appointment has caused so much dissatisfaction or given rise to so much newspaper discussion in England as has that of Mr. Thornton, the new Minister to the United States.

—Detroit is said to be the largest fur market in this country. The amount of that sort of wealth which reaches that city during the year is immense. Leipsig, in Germany, is the greatest fur market in the world.

—The family of Mr. Boyle, residing in Cincinnati, was poisoned with arsenic which was mixed with some food last week. Nobody died from its effects however, and the perpetrator of the deed is thus far unknown.

One of the ancient Saxon laws concerned leap year, and was a little more arbitrary than might always be pleasant. The lady had the privilege of proposing marriage, but the unfortunate man was not allowed to refuse.

—The Portland *Oregonian* says that thirty-five men from Bozeman captured eleven horse thieves in the Yellowstone valley, returned the horses to the owners and accounted for the thieves by saying that they had "gone to States."

—Miss Arabella Bernard was making a bed in her home in Kansas City last week, when she shook to the floor a pistol which was lying under the bolster. In falling, its lead was discharged and entered into her person. She died next morning.

—They are evidently up to the times in Oregon, and we should say it is a good place for marriagable persons to go to. In Marion county, in that State, ninety-one marriage licenses were issued during the first three days of January.

—Edward Edwards, an old citizen of Cincinnati, and purser on the Alabama at the time of its action with the Kearsarge, was murdered last month near Vicksburg by a colored man who robbed him of all his clothing and everything he had about his person.

—Mme. Miramon, the Princess Miramon, as she is now entitled to be called, is attracting much attention and sympathy in Vienna, where she is now residing at the request of the Emperor, who has granted her a very liberal pension.

—New London intends to squelch New Bedford completely some day in the whale business. Five vessels are fitting out there for the Greenland whale fisheries, and many more will be forthcoming just as soon as the supply of petroleum gives out.

—James Love is to be hung on Friday next, near Maysville, Ky., for committing a rape upon a young girl. If capital punishment is righteous, if legal murder is politic and proper, then the crime for which the man Love is to die, should, as surely as is murder, be punished with death in every part of the land.

—Some persons express surprise at the size of the pie which Mr. Bonner has seen fit to offer Mr. Bryant for his three poems. Three thousand dollars does seem pretty extensive, but then Mr. Bonner paid $20,000 for Norwood, which did not have as much in it, that amounted to anything at all, as a single stanza of Mr. Bryant's is sure to have.

—A wealthy gentleman has purchased a very elegant house in New York, which is superbly finished and furnished. The cost has been nearly $100,000, and he purposes presenting it to his daughter as a surprise on her return from a wedding trip which she is now making. The surprise may not be so pleasant to the young husband, who will have to meet the enormous expenses of living in such a house in New York City.

—A man in Wheeling drove his wife and child out of doors into the cold night of Friday last. The two unfortunates were awakened by his threats of shooting them, and it was but with difficulty that they escaped into the street, and even then with no other protection against the bleak winter winds than flimsy night gowns could afford. A friendly neighbor offered them shelter and clothing, and they thus escaped being frozen to death, although they had traveled several squares before they reached the welcome refuge. We have heard, as yet, of nothing having been done to punish, or as some would say, to reform the brute who was the author of all this suffering.

EPHEMERIS.

—There were but some 5,000 persons married in St. Louis during the year 1867.

—The New York *Sun* says that John T. Hoffman will certainly be the next Democratic candidate for President.

—It is reported that Sir Morton Peto will resign his seat in parliament on the approaching re-assembling of that body.

—Between August and January last the population of Toledo, Ohio, is said to have increased nearly one-fifth. It is now upwards of 50,000.

—A prominent New York politician says that Grant stands no chance at Chicago. Just so. There is no chance about it—he has a dead certainty.

—The King and Queen of the Society Islands have adopted a couple of infant girls who are united in a manner similar to that in which the Siamese twins are joined.

—Twenty engines have been taken off of the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and one thousand employees discharged from the work shops of the company.

—Prince Humbert evidently cannot afford to be discommodate very long for his fiancee, who was burned to death not long ago in Vienna. He is to marry a pretty Princess in Italy.

—A New York *Tribune* correspondent is dreadfully shocked at the torture which death by hanging must cause to criminals, and suggests that death by a heavy shock of electricity would be instantaneous and pain less.

—It is stated, on reliable authority, that superior iron ore, yielding thirty-three per cent. of pure metal, has been found on Mr. Tann's land, on Bailey Run, three miles above Tionesta village. This is directly up the Allegheny, about 120 miles from Pittsburgh.

—An exchange is so overcome by the announcement that out of eight hundred and eighty persons killed by lightning in France during the last thirty years but two hundred and forty were females that it shouts "who wouldn't be a female. We really can't say, unless it be Susan Anthony, Anna Dickinson, Gail Hamilton and a few of that sort.

—Southerners still cherish the idea that one day their worthless money will be at par; at least some southerners do, as is shown in the following from the Memphis *Avalanche*: "A prominent Judge yesterday paid $1500 in Confederate money for two pounds of head cheese. The day may come when he will find out that he has lost $1500 by the transaction."

—A tremendous revival is going on in the Methodist denominations in Philadelphia. In one chapel there in one evening twenty young people had their nerves so worked upon that they arose and shrieked aloud "what shall I do to be saved." In some of the other houses of worship a revival more thorough and quiet, and probably more lasting in its effects, is going on.

—Dubuque has a startling ghost, who has ice cold fingers with which he amuses himself by clutching sleeping citizens by the throat. As this treatment generally awakens the sleepers, and as the ghost is an orthodox one, who wears white grave clothes, (though where he gets them now a days, when shrouds are no longer fashionable, we can't think,) the effect is anything but pleasant.

—The leaning tower of Pisa is said to be in a very ruinous condition and likely to fall down. It is not generally known that there are many other leaning towers. In Lucbeck, one of the four free cities of Germany, there is not one tower which is not more or less inclined from the perpendicular, and nearly every church in the town has two of these crooked fingers pointing to the sky.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Newark (Naked) Spiritualists—Tom Paine Supper—The Opera.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New York, Feb. 3, 1867.

Among current notices of discussion is the trial of the Newark (so-called) spiritualists, who were arrested on New Year's Day for exhibiting themselves at a public window in a state of nudity. The case is before the Quarter Sessions, and is exciting no little attention. The parties are a woman by the name of Reeves and her daughter, and a man the name of McEwen. The testimony is quite remarkable and would seem to prove that these people were animated by a species of religious infatuation, and that however disgusting their conduct may seem to others, it was prompted by no lewd or corrupt motives. The three, mother, daughter and man, sometimes slept together, and sometimes entirely disrobed in each other's presence, and yet the evidence goes to show that before the fact itself nothing improper ever occurred. The deluded creatures seem to have been laboring under the impression that by these personal exposures they were simply disciplining the sensual and expelling from it all improper and impure ideas. It is clear, in a case of religious insanity. Miss Reeves, the daughter, is described as very modest and of prepossessing appearance.

How many readers are aware that the birthday of the famous infidel, Tom Paine, was celebrated in this public city? On the 27th inst. about fifty men and women sat down at a banquet, to commemorate the event, and indulged in the toasts and speech-making common to such occasions. It was a mixed assembly, composed pretty much of the crack brianed philosophers, the long-haired, long-bearded spiritualists, the free thought free thinkers, and such other cod fish that in a city like ours can so readily be gathered together. A large proportion were Germans, and of course nobody were more at the supper. It is to be hoped the company approved of the *schweine fleisch*, the *kalbsbraten*, the *kartoffel salad*, *pum-kernekel*, the *apple compote* and other dishes, the mysteries of which are best known to our German friends. The toasts, and the speeches in response, glorified Tom Paine, civil and religious freedom, the French revolution, the "Age of Reason," and other subjects.

PERU.

Civilization in Remote Districts—Gold Discoveries.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LIMA, January 13, 1868.

In the midst of the revolution with which our country is at present effected, it may be interesting to your readers to know that steps have been made for the introduction of civilization, even in the most remote districts of the Republic. The report made to the Secretary of the Navy by Captain Mariano Adrian Vargas, commander of the corvette "Napo," of the banks of the Upper Maranon and Moreya has lately been published in full, and shows that the country which he has visited with his command abounds in immense wealth. After having explored the Morona, he proceeded up the Maranon from its mouth to Nacedenjara, where they had to stop for want of provisions and because they met with rocks in the previous bend of the river that made impossible. In regard to the gold washing in the Maranon, the chief of the expedition assures that there is no illusion about it. He says that he has seen and examined the gold, and has convinced himself of its abundance. According to his statement the lazy Indians of those regions go to the shore with a simple wooden bowl, and wash the sand which they deliver to a few tradesmen, who give them axes, hatchets and knives in exchange. Thus they work for an hour and a half or two at the utmost, until the sun rises, and then sit down in the shade of some tree all day long and only stir again when an opportunity presents itself for making another exchange. During these two hours of work every Indian gets about two or three ounces of gold, which shows sufficiently the abundance of the precious metal. The Captain winds up his report by recommending a certain quantity of gold to start for those regions and he sanguine of a favorable result. He represents the soil to be very productive and adapted to the cultivation of coffee and all sorts of fruit. Capt. Vargas has arrived at Lima, in order to give to the Government a personal account of his expedition, and brought with him some gold, which has influenced a number of persons to a desire of emigrating, and it appears that the Captain himself has a sincere wish to return to that part of the country.

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What is the Talmud?

With this question begins a long and elaborate article in the *Quarterly Review*, to which greater currency has been given by its insertion in Littell's Living Age. The subject, attractive even in the obscurity in which it has been so long shrouded, is presented by the reviewer in such a shape as to enlist the attention of all thoughtful readers. Paradoxical as it may seem, there never was, he tells us, a book at once more universally neglected and more universally talked of than the Talmud. He expresses his firm belief that numbers still hold with that erudite Capuchin friar, Henricus Seynensis, that the Talmud is not a book, *but a man*. The work is, in fact, the body of law (*Corpus Juris*) of Judaism "—"an encyclopædia of law, civil and penal, ecclesiastical and temporal, human and Divine." Its origin dates from the return from the Babylonish captivity—"one of the most mysterious and momentous periods in the history of humanity is that brief space of the exile," from which a previously reckless, lawless population returned as a band of Puritans. The Jewish people began now to press around the scanty records of their faith and history with a fierce and passionate love. These same documents were gradually formed into a canon, which became the immediate centre of their lives and actions. The activity in expounding and investigating gradually begat a science, that assumed the very widest dimensions. Its technical name—"Midrash"—is already contained in the Book of Chronicles, and in the authorized versions is rendered by the word "story." There had sprung up innumerable modes of "searching the Scriptures." The Talmud is the storehouse of "Midrash," in its wider sense and in all its branches. Meaning in the first instance nothing but "study and learning." It next indicated careful comparison, and the other the creations of fancy and imagination, mixed with feeling and humor. The Pentateuch remains in all cases the background and latent source of the Mishnah as the immutable, divinely-given Constitution, the *written law*; in contra-distinction to which is the Mishnah, together with the Gemara, the oral or unwritten law. The ever growing wants of the Jewish Commonwealth required new laws and regulations and return, and modifications of old laws as seen in the softening down of the severe laws of the Pentateuch. The whole process of the development of the law again in the hands of the Scribes, who, according to the New Testament, sat in the seat of Moses. Their time ranges from the return from Babylon down to the Greco-Syrian persecutions, (220 B. C.) Their duty above all was to preserve the sacred text, and they also had to instruct the people to preach in the synagogues, and to teach in the schools. After the Scribes came the Learners or Repeaters, called also Master Builders from 220 B. C. to 220 A. D. "In this period fall the Maccabean Revolution, the Birth of Christ, the destruction of the Temple by Titus, the final destruction of Jerusalem, and the total expatriation of the Jews." The legal labors that belonged to this period were never seriously interrupted. The highest legal assembly, the House of Judgment was known as the Sanhedrim. However the New Testament mentions the priests, the elders and the scribes together, it means the great Sanhedrin. There were two lesser ones. Law in the Old and especially in the New Testament has a much wider meaning than that which is commonly given to it. It is made to fall and every knowledge, since all and every knowledge was requisite for the understanding of it," and hence to become a member of the Sanhedrin required an extensive acquaintance with existing literature and science. The Sanhedrins formed the seven and highest combination of the schools and academies, which were spread throughout the length and breadth of the land eighty years before Christ. Education had in fact been made compulsory. An exalted place was also given to work in connection with learning. Worthy of all and lasting note are numerous points of contact between the New Testament and Talmud. "Such terms as 'redemption,' 'baptism,' 'grace,' 'faith,' salvation,' 'regeneration,' 'Son of Man,' 'Son of God,' 'kingdom of Heaven,' were not, as is often said, first invented by Christianity, but were household words of talmudical Judaism in which Christianity gave a higher meaning. The general character of the penal code of the Talmud is humane in the extreme. Of the "Haggadah," or legendary and imaginative part of the Talmud, we have room to speak. The work of reducing the bulk of ordinances, injunctions, prohibitions, precepts, was attempted at three different periods, but was only accomplished the last time by Jehuda, the Saint, 200 A. D.

Steel for Railroad Purposes

A writer in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* strongly urges the general adoption in this country of steel rails on railroads. With philosophical nicety he shows that such rails would prove the best preventives known against accidents, inasmuch as steel has double strength double that of iron, and transverse strength equally great when properly adapted for railway use; and as it is a *homogeneous* metal not, liable, like iron, to be effected by extremes of temperature. *A good quality of steel rails will readily bend at a right angle, or will even double up cold without fracture in a frosty weather*; although it requires a far greater pressure than iron in bending. *The enduring qualities of the steel rail here already been shown in England to be equal to seven-fold greater than iron.* The first cost of the steel, however, being double that of iron, prevents many railway companies from laying it on the main lines of their track, and it is yet deemed good policy by many railroads to continue the use of iron rails with all their risks, and at an average life of only five years, rather than go to the expense of purchasing the steel rails and incurring down steel, which has already been proved to outwear twenty iron. Could *stockholders* be contented to build their roads for posterity, there is no doubt steel would quickly become the only material use, as an interest account at 6 per cent, added to the first cost of iron rails at today's prices, with a re-rolling every five years for a line of road, and a heavy traffic in a country make the gross cost of the iron track $20,000,000, whilst the steel would be but $10,500,000, provided it endures for fifteen times as long as iron, and much would be saved by the use of steel in the rolling stock account, and in freedom from accidents an element of passengers, it would be difficult to estimate.

Not only, however must we employ steel rails, solid steel frogs, steel axles, steel wheels, steel boiler plates and steel tires have also become a necessity. The steel tire question is one that may well be settled, and although only a few years have elapsed since their introduction, iron tires are almost a forgotten thing in railway usage. After having made, perhaps no more fruitful cause of accident exists on our express trains than broken wheel flanges. It is too much to expect that a train that is shaking the life creased in tires which the accelerated motion of passenger trains constantly demands of it under all variations of temperature. Only *cast-steel wheels* or *wrought-iron wheels* cast-steel tires, can be expected to bear the continued strain which the rapid motion of the cars too often places upon the wheels. Scarcely less important is the use of cast-steel axles, which are now becoming so generally in demand with first-class railways. Solid cast-steel frogs or crossings are also generally being brought into use in this country, although they are largely used in Europe for some years. As no part of the permanent way receives harder use than the frogs, switches and crossings, the advantages of making them of one piece of solid, toughened cast-steel will be easily perceived.

Versatility.—The Rev. F. C. Ewer was once a Journalist, but reformed and became an Episcopal minister. He has pursued that vocation earnestly and successfully, both in a temporal and spiritual sense, but of late, it would seem, he have been, had his ambition led him in a different direction, some ideas is given by his lecture and speeches on secular matters since his accession to the ministry. Three years ago, in an oration on Washington's birthday, he uttered opinions and sentiments evincing qualities of great sagacity and familiarity with mercantile affairs. Quite recently he has shown himself an adept as a naturalist. From a lecture recently delivered by him on the Darwinian theory, we take a suggestive sentence:

"Some people may flippantly declare that they do not choose to accept a theory which gives them a monkey for an ancestor, but these same persons have always acknowledged a debt of credit which ascribed their origin to a lump of sand, and, of the two, which is the least objectionable?"

—The Bradford County (Pa.) Republican Convention has passed resolutions recommending Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

New Method of Lighting Streets and Public Places.

Paris is leading the way to a general reform in the matter of lighting streets and public places by night. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* grows quite enthusiastic over a recent public experiment made in front of the Hotel de Ville, a few nights ago, on the new method invented by Messrs. Tessie du Mothay and Marechals. To judge by the effect produced by the scientific judges who were present, and the applause of the surrounding crowd, the experiment proved a great success. When placed in competition and juxtaposition with new lights, the old fashioned gas burners looked just what the lanterns of former days would do beside the former. The new method consists simply in "the complete combustion of the ordinary gas by the application of oxygen. The supply is communicated by a small tube in the centre of the ordinary gas light; and the effect, as estimated by the photometer, is to produce a light sixty times the intensity of the ordinary process of consumption. In deed, by the judgment of all present, it will be necessary to tone down luminous power should be moderated and deprived of its too "dazzling" effects by being passed through ground or colored glass, should the method come into common use. Now there is nothing very novel in the fact of a very brilliant light being produced by a supply of oxygen. But then to do so, has been found a very expensive process, entirely unfit for general application. The boast of Messrs. Mothay & Marechel is that they have discovered the means of effecting this at a very cheap rate. They procure their oxygen from the common atmosph

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

OUR regular Harrisburg correspondent gives a further account of the frauds by which the democrats defeated Mr. H. W. Williams last fall. From the Legislative proceedings it appears that one of the witnesses subpœnaed before the Investigating Committee, from Clearfield county, was waylaid upon his return and so beaten that he died. The frauds upon the ballot box, and the brutality towards the witness, are of one piece, and illustrate the depravity and recklessness of the democratic leaders.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate to authorize the construction of a boom and dam on the Allegheny river, in Corydon township, Warren county. This grant is conditioned by the bill on maintaining the descending navigation of the stream, and not raising the current above low water mark without the consent of owners first had and obtained. This boom and dam are to be located at or near the mouth of Willow Creek.

This is not the enterprise to which we referred some days ago, of booming the Allegheny at Freeport.

THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER to Gen. Grant is given in our columns this morning. It contains nothing new; but only reiterates his former statements. He thought to make Gen. Grant a tool for the accomplishment of some of his purposes against Congress and the laws; and failed. That he is mortified at his lack of success is natural enough; but a sense of decent shame should have restrained him from accusing the General of deceiving him and betraying his confidence. The President is himself the most conspicuous and perfidious betrayer this age has produced. Receiving vast patronage and authority from the Republicans, he has used it all to defeat their plans and frustrate their principles. Under such circumstances what right has he to complain that the General "changed his mind?" But it so happens that the officer thus assailed stands firm enough in his integrity and in the confidence of all citizens who bear true allegiance to the country, to put all his accusers to complete discomfiture.

THE TAX LAWS.

The Legislature of last year adopted a resolution authorizing and requiring the Auditor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer to revise, collate and digest all the laws relating to the system of taxation for State, County, School and Municipal purposes. In compliance therewith the work has been performed and a report made to the General Assembly. This report, in addition to a statement of the ends aimed at, and the methods pursued, embodies projects for several laws—1. Regulating Enrolment taxes; 2. County and Township Rates and Levies; 3. Taxes upon Offices, Processes and Commissions; 4. Taxes upon Corporations, Brokers, and Bankers; 5. Taxes upon Foreign Insurance Companies; and, 6. A Supplement to an Act to Revise, Amend and Consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State, county and township rates and levies.

The design of these various bills is to secure the assessment, at full market value, of all descriptions of real and personal property, and all capacities and aptitudes for acquiring wealth. This accomplished, the rates of taxation would be lessened and rendered uniform. To effect this it is provided that all persons liable to taxation shall virtually assess themselves; that is, they are to be required to make a detailed exposition in writing, and under their respective signatures, of all things whatsoever they are possessed liable to assessment the assessors are required, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, to estimate all things at full market value. In general, it may be remarked that this is well. In some points, theoretical advance is made upon the prevailing system, but whether the proposed law would so revolutionize matters as to be carried practically into effect may well be questioned. Every Assessor, as the laws stand, is obliged to swear that he will assess at full market rates, and not one of them ever thinks of performing what he engages to do.

But these bills do not carry out fully the system on which they are professedly based. They do not bring all sorts of property and means for acquiring property under assessment. All real estate is exempted, as at present, from the State tax. The idea is to make Corporations pay the expenses of the State administration, exempting them largely or entirely from local levies, and leaving real estate to carry the chief burden of county, school and municipal expenses.

But, then, churches, parsonages, and other sorts of real estate, not used for governmental purposes, are exempted, which may be excused, but hardly justified, under the principle laid down. So, also, farmers are exempted from occupation tax, while common laborers, mechanics, manufacturers, clergymen, and every body else, are compelled to pay it. A larger proportion of farmers reach a competency than of any other class, and there appears to be no reason why their occupation should not be taxed as well as the occupations of other people. Mercantile and other accounts are relieved from taxes, while bonds and mortgages remain subject to levy. If a man buy an estate, giving bond and mortgage as security, both the land and the security are taxed; that is, the same property is liable to double taxation. If the rate for county purposes should prove to be one per cent. as allowed, the land in many instances would be taxed full six per cent. and the bond and mortgage covering it, as much more. Of course, if the valuation shall really be put up the rate will be put down; but in any event, the wrong of double taxation still remains. Bonds and mortgages, to secure purchase money, clearly ought not to be taxed at all, provided the real estate they cover are taxed.

Besides, it will be found that if moneys at interest shall be honestly returned under the contemplated laws, and the taxes enforced, not much moneys will be loaned by private individuals. Men who have money will not assist their neighbors by loaning it, paying six or seven per cent. in taxes, as these bills would oblige them, provided the county rate shall reach one per cent.

But we have not space to-day farther to consider this report, and may recur to it hereafter.

A POLITICAL DILEMMA.

The Democratic journalists are in a quandary. They are not so much worried as to how they can elect a President to succeed Mr. JOHNSON, as to whom they can turn as the most available candidate to lead them into the contest. Already a few of the leading spirits of the party have been brought prominently forward, and, after due reflection, permitted to again retire into privacy. In desperation some journals are now seeking out candidates of local reputation whose respective merits are so exalted as to cause the disinterested onlooker to amaze that so much wisdom and statesmanship in the individual had failed to float him more prominently into the sea of national politics. The secret of our Democratic friends' dilemma can be told in few words: they have exhausted their line of statesmen; fear to risk a military hero and seek a standard bearer without any public record or generally known principles. PENDLETON, with his seductive repudiation policy, would prove a strong card to the masses of the Democrasy, but his doctrines are obnoxious to the few BELMONTS who manipulate at pleasure the machinery of the indomitable political organization, and control the campaigns. The Ohio repudiator flashed on the country a few weeks ago as the coming man, but his chances for nomination day by day grow beautifully less, and it seems not improbable that he will be permitted to sink in something akin to the ocean of greenbacks with which he promised to deluge the country. SEYMOUR, a man of decided ability and statesmanship, might secure the nomination were he as anxious for it as MR. PENDLETON, but he will make no effort, preferring to rest quiet rather than completely shatter his already enfeebled health in coquetting with politics. MCCLELLAN'S long absence and complete withdrawal from affairs American for affairs European, has added nothing to his popularity, either as a statesman, soldier or citizen, and in no contingency will the unterrified consent to his nomination. There are a few military heroes who have earned fair names on the tented field and who blindly adhere to the Democratic party, but their bright deeds against the left wing of the organization in the South are too great a load to carry as presidential aspirants, and their names only find utterance in subdued whispers amongst the slate makers. Judge BREESE, of Illinois, has been mentioned, and his claims are put forward with considerable force by numerous journals of that State. Inasmuch as he is not known generally throughout the country, his chances for the nomination may be regarded as rosy and brilliant as those of any other gentleman yet mentioned.

In casting about for available men the Democracy, with an unpardonable exhibition of ingratitude, entirely ignore the claims of the saviour of their party, the man who, above all others, has contributed so largely towards resuscitating the defunct body, and infusing new life into its veins, the head and front of the opposition to radicalism, ANDREW JOHNSON. Why his claims on the gratitude, confidence and love of the party should go unrequited, we cannot imagine. He is willing that the nomination should be thrust upon him, and will promise with the same earnestness as he pledged to become the black man's Moses, to lead the party on to victory under his banner. He has been a consistent Democrat, and aside from the temporary show of patriotic delusion which threw him up to the surface as Vice President, has a record which few others can present. He has combatted radicalism in all its forms, hindered Congress in reconstruction schemes, pardoned rebels that they might return to their first love in politics, held the blacks in subjection, rebuked military leaders and performed divers other acts which should give him a high place in the ranks, and a first claim on the Presidential nomination within the gift of the Democrats. In justice to our friends, however, whom we have charged with seeking a candidate whose principles are not well known, we cheerfully admit their willingness, in dealing with Mr. JOHNSON, to travel in an opposite direction, for they claim that the fact that he is devoid of all principle is too patent throughout the country to muster much strength in his behalf.

In the political dilemma of the Democracy is shadowed the complete overthrow they will meet in 1868. They fear GRANT, and are vexed to know with what material to fight him. While they are searching about for a standard bearer, the patriotic masses are speaking out from one end of the country to the other, and with astonishing unanimity for the hero of the war, under whose banner, beyond all probability, they will be led to brilliant and decisive victory.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, (main line), offer substantial aid towards constructing the proposed air-line between Omaha and St. Louis. By this twenty miles will be one hundred and go is by rail.

An exploration has been commenced of the line of the proposed road from Cleveland to Zanesville. No serious obstacles to the construction of a road with low grades and with little curvature are anticipated, with the exception of one spot of a mile or two, and it is believed that there they can be avoided or so modified as to be of little moment. The indications are highly favorable for the early commencement and successful prosecution of this work.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies are to build a joint round house in Columbus, Ohio, next spring. It is to be large enough to accommodate twenty-five locomotives, and is to be situated on the lot owned by these companies in Lasalle's addition to the city. In connection with this improvement, each of the above companies propose to erect extensive shops on the same land.

The Hon. E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster, presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania a bill to incorporate the Lancaster and Delaware Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and the right to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware River near Point Pleasant, in Bucks county, by way of Phœnixville, Morgantown, and Churchtown, to Lancaster, with the right to bridge the Delaware. The arrangements include a road from the Delaware to Jersey City, thus opening a new line westward, and putting the garden of Pennsylvania in direct communication with New York.

A railroad has been projected from Toledo, via Massilon and New Philadelphia, to Wheeling. It is contemplated to make a connection at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The route would certainly be the most direct one between Toledo and Baltimore. It is said that the road will be finished during this year from the former city to Massilon, about sixty miles of the distance being already graded.

THE firm of August Belmont & Co., in behalf of the Rothschilds, sent a lot of Pennsylvania State stocks to the State Treasurer for redemption, and asked payment in gold. Mr. Kemble, the Treasurer, replied, declining to pay in gold, and concluded his letter as follows:

I have no doubt Messrs. August Belmont & Co., had many liabilities out when the Legal Tender Act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a premium of eighty. I have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold instead of the Legal Tender. We are willing to give you the choice of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood.

Thereupon Mr. Belmont responds, and after referring to the connection of the Rothschilds with the Pennsylvania indebtedness, he says:

August Belmont & Co. have never declined to meet any demand for the payment in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the Legal Tender Act.

And then he adds for the especial benefit of the State Treasurer:

I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its Treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent, and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the cheek of every citizen of that great and honored State.

THE new Constitution of Alabama has been rejected, it failing to receive one-half as many votes as there were voters registered. When the people down there hear of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the powers of Congress in the matter of Reconstruction they will comprehend the situation, and hasten to adopt an organic law that can pass muster as republican in form and substance as the federal Constitution now reads.

THE astonishment of the Democrats is aroused by the announcement that the Supreme Court is *unanimously* of the opinion that it has no authority for adjudging political questions.

HARRISBURG.

Luzerne County Fraud—A Blundering Larceny—Appropriation Bill—The Liberty Driving Company—Free Railroad Law—Registry Law.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

The Committee on the contested seats in the Senate, went to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on Friday, to examine the Naturalization Dockets, and see if the names of those who voted in Clearfield county on naturalization certificates purporting to have been issued from Luzerne county were upon the records of that county.

Those naturalization papers all bore date in 1866, and when the Prothonotary of that county was before the Committee, he was asked if he could produce his Naturalization Dockets, if summoned to do so. He replied that he would not unless that court gave him orders to that effect. This made it necessary for the Committee to go to Wilkesbarre and examine the dockets themselves.

Upon arriving there they found that *the Naturalization Docket of 1866 was missing.* It was the docket of 1866 that the Committee wanted; and it is now suspected that, as soon as the Committee resolved to go to Wilkesbarre, some one telegraphed there from here to make away with the docket of 1866, and that in the haste of complying with this order, the docket of 1866 was taken instead, thus committing a blunder as well as a crime.

The Committee examined thoroughly the docket of 1866, and *not a single name appeared upon it in Clearfield county upon naturalization papers purporting to have been issued in Luzerne county, in that year, was found upon it.* It is, therefore, plain that every one who voted upon those papers was guilty of casting a fraudulent vote.

In view of this development a bill will probably be passed making it a penal offence to offer to vote upon a fraudulent naturalization certificate; and a bill relating to the same subject, already on the files of the Senate, will also pass, requiring the officers of election to keep a record of each naturalization paper offered at any election—the name of the party offering it, his residence, the date of the paper, and where and by what Court issued. These two bills will put a check upon this Luzerne county fraud.

The appropriation bill will probably be reported in the House this week. No indication of its contents has been given; but generally understood that it is framed in full accord with the spirit of Retrenchment and Reform.

A bill has been read in place in the Senate, to alter the charter the "Liberty Driving Company." It authorizes the Company to build a turnpike from the upper end of Liberty street to East Liberty, following up Two Mile Run from Liberty to the Allegheny and Pennsylvania Railroad at Millvale Station, thence along the present Two Mile Run Road to the Seventh street Road, and thence to East Liberty. It compels the railroad to pay half the cost of any bridge under which it, prohibits the use of Liberty street for a Passenger Railway, or the use of the turnpike for that purpose, without the consent of the Company, and gives the city the right to take possession of it after five years, upon the payment of the actual cost and 7 3-10 interest thereon.

Mr. Errett read this bill in place, as he reads all bills sent him, without being committed thereby to its support. I send you this abstract of its contents, that the people may be able to say whether they want it or not.

The House Free Railroad law has been reported back from the Senate Committee, with amendments, and will be made the special order for Wednesday. The amendments change the time of commencing a road to one year, and of completing it to six years, from date of organization; strike out all limits upon increase of original capital; direct all borrowed money to be applied exclusively to the construction and equipment of the road, strike out the 10th section of the House bill (prohibiting officers and employes from being interested in freight lines) and insert in its stead a section prohibiting the formation of street railway companies under it, and stopping any railroad formed under it from entering upon or occupying any street in cities or boroughs without the consent of those municipalities. The provision put into the 11th section in the House, requiring all roads to furnish the best known means of safety for passengers, was also struck out, being indefinite and impracticable. Another provision in the 8th section, confining the amount any company may borrow to $20,000 a mile, was likewise struck out.

The main features of the House bill have not yet been interfered with, and it is not likely the bill will be essentially changed in the Senate. It will probably go to the Governor within a week from now.

The Registry law, originally introduced by Mr. Shoemaker, has been materially amended, and made more guarded and stringent. One new feature in it I like, which directs the polls to be opened at seven in the morning and closed at six in the evening. This will cut off a great deal of fraud, as most of the illegal votes now polled are polled after dark, honest than conscientious voting.

As soon as this bill is perfected it will be called up and passed, if possible, as a safe guard against fraud it will prove, I think, of inestimable value. Our present election laws have grown defective from age, and it is high time an effective change were made.

ALLEGHENY.

A Sufferer from Dyspepsia

Is of all men the most miserable, and how very prevalent is this disease among all classes. The causes of this malady are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them. The primary cause, however, is a disturbance of the digestive organs the blood, instead of undergoing that chemical change which should fit it for the sustainment of the system, often lies for hours in the same state as when first taken; in this case there is a feeling of an oppressive weight in the stomach, the sleep is disturbed, and the whole body seems utterly exhausted and broken down. Yet this universal and distressing malady is controlled and cured, speedily, safely and surely, by

DR. SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

They may be had of any Druggist in the country, being an indispensable article in every household. Persons objecting to taking the Pills plain can procure them Sugar Coated, which makes them more easily taken, and procures them unimpaired for a number o years.

Price 25 cents per box.

Frightful Prophecies

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the entire crust of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day bend the Equator, and that its heat is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of him or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing, suffer the diseases of dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the prodigious causes of disease are well known. The sanitarians and philosophers of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, for this article checks all forms of disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROPER MEDICATION were universally understood, this remarkable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would every where be claimed among the staples of life, and no family would dare to be without it. The time may arrive when only will be tolerated, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tuber, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man all cited with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tilzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 126 Penn St. January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and render the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Every effort has been resorted for market reports, which can be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful locality to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its important rank, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove entertaining to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives real work forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, and is rendered valuable to the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. The agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to lend favor with the farmers and gardeners. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in consequence of its location in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, it has no equal. The Size of the GAZETTE are now enclosed by the Post Office Department of Allegheny City, at the postage rate of 5 cents per quarter, in the interior of the State, which is the cheapest publication in the country.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their subscribers to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at greatly reduce. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 7.50.
Clubs of Ten ..... 14.00.
—and one to the getter up the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

FRENIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, will confer a favor by inserting the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Dominion.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until $2 P.M. DAY OF FEBRUARY, for digging a portion of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Insane Asylum Grounds. GEO. ALBERS, Secretary.

Specifications may be seen at Office of Architect's Office, St. Clair street. feb7:19

CHAMPION DINING SALOON,
No. 45 Fifth Street.
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.
MEALS at all hours. BEST OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city.
M. F. KELLY, Proprietor.
feb10:18

NOTICE TO
INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF
SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Share holders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and other Banks in Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, who have not made their returns, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March, 1868, for the principle of the three mill State tax for 1868, as fixed by Assembly, approved April 12th, 1861, and will remain open for the space of thirty days. Payment of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect the same, without discount.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
County Treasurer.
feb5:27

AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JUST RECEIVED, OF THE
Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
At Reduced Prices.
feb11

IMMENSE DEMAND
FOR THE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED.
It is used by all Laundresses, and gives universal satisfaction.
IT ABSOLUTELY SAVES and IMPROVES the fabrics.
It saves MONEY, MATERIAL and LABOR.
BUY IT! TRY IT!!
Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.
Office, No. 138 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.
He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight nail in his wrist. He had on when he last left home that morning a soft hat, dark mixed cassimere pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left side of his head was bandaged, and he had a patch on the inside of his pants. He will be left at WM. J. LEDERER'S CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. jal

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,
The Choicest Groceries,
The Purest Spices,
And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to
FRANCE'S TEA MART,
15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
jan18

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 8th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of BAYE LANE, BRIDGE ST., HAZLEWOOD STREET, PIKE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.

JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.
feb4:20

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Buckets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
feb10 28 and 30 St. Clair street.

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 28 and 30 St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.
feb10

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. feb10:11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY BANK, on
SATURDAY February 15th,
Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Office of the Association, to choose Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. fe 12:22

PROF. COWPER'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy.
At his New Assembly Rooms, 81 FIFTH ST., formerly occupied by Prof. Gazlay. New classes now forming, on MONDAYS, in ENGLISH and SATURDAYS (ladies', Masters' and Misses' Class) P. M. Gentleman's Class at 8 o'clock P.M. Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at the Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. feb12:21

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Tickets for Dinner or Supper..... 50 cents.
Admission, without Tickets..... 25 cents.
feb12:20

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
The Ladies of ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Lawrenceville, will hold a
FESTIVAL AND FAIR,
In the SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM OF TRINITY CHURCH, of Sixth Street. Kindly furnished for that purpose, on the
Afternoon & Evening of Wednesday,
THE 19TH INSTANT;
And the TWO FOLLOWING DAYS. The proceeds to be in aid of the fund for erecting a new Church. feb10:27

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, LINEN SHEETING,
For sale at low prices by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
59 FIFTH STREET,
feb12

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1868.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1868.

EDS. GAZETTE.—The editorial in to-day's GAZETTE, relative to Mr. Connell, and attributing to him the purpose of providing a snug place for himself by the passage of the oil bill, does that Senator a cruel wrong.

That such a report was put in circulation concerning him, *was natural enough under the circumstances*, since there are always persons to be found in any community ready to impute the basest of motives to any act they disapprove of; but the presence of such reports in public journals is a sufficient justification of making them public.

Mr. Connell introduced this bill merely *to oblige one of his constituents*, as any other Senator would have done for any respectable person residing in his constituency. It was well understood here, and the fact was known to the Pittsburgh oil men who came here to look after the bill, that the place created by it was intended for a Philadelphian, in no way connected with Mr. Connell. That gentleman had not the slightest interest in the matter, one way or the other.

As soon as the bill was reported I urged Mr. Connell to postpone its consideration until I could hear from the oil men of Allegheny county, and he promptly complied with my request, refusing peremptorily to yield to any suggestion from Philadelphia to call it up; and when the Committee of Pittsburgh oil men arrived here, he consented at once to such a modification of it as would completely remove all their objections.

I have felt impelled to make this statement in sheer Justice to Mr. Connell, and I feel sure the GAZETTE will not refuse me the privilege of laying it before its readers. As he did everything that was possible to give our men a full hearing in the matter, and to make the bill finally acceptable to them, it was due from me to him that I should bear this testimony to relieve him from the imputations so unjustly cast upon him. Respectfully,

RUSSELL ERRETT.

REMARKS.—In this city, and wherever else Mr. Errett is known, his statement will be received as reliable to the fullest degree, and will exonerate Mr. Connell from the charge of seeking to enrich himself by means of the Petroleum Inspectorship bill.

While Mr. Errett magnanimously becomes the champion of Mr. Connell, even he is constrained to admit that the imputation "was natural under the circumstances." Mr. Connell says he wanted "to protect the lives of his constituents from accidents arising from the use of adulterated oils." That is his representation of his motives. Mr. Errett rests his defence on the ground that he "merely wanted to oblige *one* of his constituents." This is another view. In either case, to impose a yearly tax of $100,000 on the oil dealers was going quite beyond the requirements of personal friendship or public duty.

But, while Mr. Connell affirms he was actuated only by a philanthropic desire to prevent his constituents from being killed off by kerosene explosions, Mr. Errett tells us that the office contemplated was intended for a Philadelphian. A snug office, worth $100,000 a year, manufactured to order, might or might not operate as a sure protection to people who burn oil, but would surely be an excellent thing for any man who should fall into it. Now, it is possible that so many eggs may be put into a man's basket, even in Harrisburg, upon principles of disinterested benevolence, and with no understanding that those chiefly instrumental in the beneficence shall have the private sucking of any of them. It is possible—nay, probable—for a member of a legislative body to introduce a bill, to oblige either a friend or stranger, having a large sized snake in it, without stopping to scrutinize closely what was contained therein, or how it would operate in practice; and when such a snake came to be disclosed the legislator would be subjected unjustly to injurious imputations, as now in the case of Mr. Connell.

But we beg to call Mr. Connell's attention to the second section of his bill, commencing at the tenth line and going to the close, wherein it is provided that if the Inspector shall find any oil with a fraudulent brand or mark of inspection, or adulterated after inspection, he shall seize it, and proceed to sell it, pocketing a part of the proceeds, and turning the remainder over to the treasury of the Association for the relief of disabled firemen. Do you call it protecting to the lives of your constituents to put adulterated or fraudulent oils on the market, under color of law, selling them to the highest bidder? What say you, Mr. Connell? If such is your motive, would you not have provided that such fraudulent and impure oils should be redistilled? Such a provision would comport with your profession. The existing provision does not.

Now, we will tell Mr. Connell wherein he has done us injustice. The accusation against him did not originate in our columns, nor did we endorse it as well-founded. It had been running through the newspapers three or four days before we referred to it at all. Two of the journals of this city had given it both circulation and endorsement. We then spoke of it as a report for which we could not vouch, and suggested that he should make denial, if he had denial to make. Hereupon, he pounced down upon us as his accuser, charging us with impertinence and lying; but he said not a word of or to those journals that published the statement originally and vouched for its accuracy. Will Mr. Connell, while his hand is in, explain how this happened?

A few words with Mr. Lowry. He asserts that the newspapers of this city are "common scolds." It must be admitted that they have at times exhibited much impatience and heat at the course of legislation at Harrisburg. They would have demonstrated the possession of virtues more than human if they had not. A good deal of legislation, touching most important interests of this city and region has been of a character to make even a saint swear.

But, it does not become Mr. Lowry to put himself forward as a censor of the press in general or of any section thereof. If any ten journals in the Commonwealth have done as much violent and coarse scolding in their columns as he has done from his seat in the Senate, during the seven years he has occupied it, they deserve to be abated as public nuisances.

—Public men, when irritated by strictures of the press, are wont to express a degree of contempt for journalists and journalism, they do not feel. Contempt does not find expression in the furious manner adopted by some of the members of the Senate. Why, gentlemen! lash yourselves into fury, and descend into the depths of blackguardism, if you only mean to signify that you are unmoved and regardless of the censures to which you are subjected? A sane man does not strike like a pugilist to brush a fly from his face. Eels do not wriggle in the pot, to show that boiling water is pleasant to them.

LIGHT!

We feel warranted in announcing that within thirty days the work requisite to complete the Connellsville Railroad will be advertised for letting, and that the whole will be finished probably in the space of a year, or, at farthest, within sixteen months. In a few days we shall be in a position to give the details of the contemplated arrangements.

THE Presidents of Pennsylvania Colleges held an important Convention at Harrisburg, which we shall notice in detail shortly.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS.

GEORGE F. McFARLAND, Esq., Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan's Schools of Pennsylvania, furnishes us with his annual report for 1867, made to the Governor in pursuance of law. The law provides for the care, maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, of the destitute orphan children of *all* such deceased soldiers and sailors, citizens of Pennsylvania, and soldiers who have served in Pennsylvania regiments as have died in the service of the United States in the late war to suppress the rebellion. Owing to the inadequacy of the first appropriation much difficulty was experienced in disposing of all the applications made for admission into the schools, and, indeed, in providing for those already received into the schools. After mature deliberation the Superintendent resolved to retain all the scholars, to admit only the oldest and neediest applicants, to discharge promptly all the scholars arriving at the age of sixteen, and in no event to allow the expenditures to exceed $450,000 per year, the sum voted by the House. During the last seven months of the year one hundred and eighty-one pupils were added to the Soldiers Schools, although the Superintendent effected a change in the grade of scholarship which fully compensated for this additional number, entailing no additional cost.

In the State there are twelve schools for the more advanced scholars, containing 1,041 male and 728 female pupils; there are three Primary schools containing 180 males and 158 females. There are 26 Homes and other institutions which admit 638 males and 413 females; at the Home for destitute colored children there are 15 males and 7 females. These figures give us 1,874 male and 1,306 female scholars, affording a grand total of 3,180 orphans supported, maintained and educated by the State out of gratitude for the services performed by their fathers on the field of battle. In 1867 the whole number of accepted applications received was 1,095, being 602 less than in 1866, and 753 less than in 1865; the number of orders issued 739, being 1,040 less than in 1866, and 843 less than in 1865; the number of admissions 630, being 945 less than in 1866, and 612 less than in 1865; the number of discharges, &c., 125, being 7 more than in 1866, and 104 more than in 1865; while the number in school at the close of the year was only 499 greater than at the close of the previous year, before which the schools were not fairly in operation.

These figures show conclusively that the maximum number in school at any one time has now been, or is being reached, and that hereafter it will decrease. The decrease from discharges on age alone will be 374 in 1868, 329 in 1869, 348 in 1870, 403 in 1871, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, 416 in 1874, 344 in 1875, and 307 in 1876, when the number will have been reduced to the capacity of a single institution of orphan size.

The entire cost of clothing 1,988 orphans in the advanced schools for the eleven months ending December 1st, 1867, was $45,538 57, or $22,90 for each orphan.

The schools will enter the new year with a fair supply of good clothing, all provided at the average cost of twenty-five dollars for each child per annum.

The salaries paid during eleven months amounted to $4,974.98; other general expenses of the Department, such as postage, stationery, blank books, printing, advertising, funeral expenses, &c., amounted to $1,806 62.

While the number of children actually in school on the first of December, 1867, was 3,180, the number of outstanding orders, which entitle the holders to admission whenever presented, 640, and the number of applications on file awaiting orders, 540, making a total of 4,360 children to be provided for, exclusive of the additional applications received after December 1, 1867; yet the discharges will occur so rapidly, and the actual admissions may be made so gradually, that the number actually in school may be kept from exceeding 3,500, on the 1st of June, 1868, and 3,600 during the following year, or by the 1st of June, 1869, before which the maximum will have been reached, and the decrease have commenced.

Thus restricted, the average number in school will not differ materially from 3,400 for the six months ending June 1, 1868, and 3,500 for the year ending June 1, 1869.

Assuming that no provision will be made for no more than the numbers here indicated, the Superintendent estimates the average cost per pupil for the year at $142.98. This contemplates only the admission of the friendless and destitute, and the Superintendent strongly urges the Legislature to make a more liberal appropriation, so as to provide for the reception of fully five hundred more pupils, and as the maximum number will be reached this year, the grant now asked will be the heaviest that will ever be required.

The Superintendent is not particularly pleased with the character, style and accommodations of the advanced and primary schools, and sets them down as approaching failures when compared with model institutions of the character. However, he congratulates himself that most of the schools show steady and encouraging advance towards the required standard.

The report concludes by paying a just tribute to the patriotism of Gov. Curtin, to whose sympathy, wise and far-seeing statesmanship is due the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools in Pennsylvania.

ONLY one thing do we care to say in reply to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and that in short metre. Members of the Legislature, or others, may think it legitimate to introduce bills, with or without examination, striking seriously at large industrial or commercial interests; tending to put those interests under contribution to sharpers, on pretense of promoting the public welfare; throwing those interests into temporary uncertainty; and taking men concerned therein away from their homes and affairs, on expense, to explain or counteract, but business men take a different view of the case. They hold that legislators are bound to know what they are about, and not, with eyes open or shut, strike at whole classes or whole communities. They will resent such blows as promptly as legislators do aspersions upon their integrity. At the opening of the session, some lessons were inculcated, on this head, that ought not soon to be forgotten. Other lessons, of like character, will follow in due season, from this section of the Commonwealth.

THE Beaver County Republican Central Committee met in Beaver on Saturday and elected Messrs. J. S. Rutan and J. C. Boyle as delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. Benjamin Wilde, G. C. Barker, Hon. M. S. Quay, D. L. Imbrie and D. Weyand were appointed conferrees to meet with conferrees from other counties of the District to select delegates to the National Convention.

Resolutions were adopted instructing for Gen. Grant for President, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President, Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General and Col. Campbell for Surveyor General.

THE Republicans of Wayne and Pike counties have appointed Mr. John Shouse delegate to the State Convention. Instructed for Grant and Curtin.

Col. Samuel Knorr has been selected as the Senatorial delegate from the Columbia District to the Republican State Convention. The Representative delegate has been conceded to Montour county.

In Clarion the Republicans have made G. W. Lathy and B. J. Reid delegates to the State Convention, and instructed for Grant and Curtin.

EARLY LAST WEEK we quoted the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced by Chief Justice Taney, in the Rhode Island case, (Dorr's Rebellion,) in which the law was laid down to be that in political matters the bench had no jurisdiction, the Constitution devolving on Congress exclusively the right and duty of adjudging whether the State organizations were republican in form and substance. This was demonstrating that the power now claimed by Congress for itself, of regulating the governments of the Southern States, and denied to the Supreme Court, was not revolutionary or even novel, but strictly in accordance with the organic law as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal. It was, also, showing inferentially that the Democrats, under color of zeal for the authority and dignity of the Supreme bench, were aiming to debauch it into an instrument of partizan contentions.

The *Post* read this decision with profound amazement; cogitated upon it for the remainder of the week; took it for its Sunday meditation; and, finally, on Monday undertook to prove that the Judges were egregiously ignorant of the meaning of the Constitution and of the extent of their powers—and, all this, under color of replying to our reflections upon the decision and its applicability to the existing situation. So, then, our contemporary is equally at variance with Congress and the Supreme Court. Probably it agrees just as little with the Executive as with Legislative and Judicial Departments. If it could only run all three of co-ordinate branches to suit itself, it might be satisfied, but it would produce a governmental no good citizen would be willing to live under.

To the grief of the *Post*, doubtless, the Supreme Court, on yesterday morning, re-affirmed its old doctrine, dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi Reconstruction cases. The Democrats will now feel a like contempt for the Court as for Congress.

CONGRESS has been accused, alike by Democrats and Conservative Republicans, of usurping authority in its Reconstruction Policy not conferred on it by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has had this question before it, and has decided that Congress has exclusive authority in the premises, only political topics being involved. What is more; this decision conforms to the doctrine held by the Court on this class of matters from the foundation of the government. Congress has been, and is still acting strictly within the limits of its prerogatives, and its assailants wish to make new rules, in conflict with all past precedents to suit their party ends.

This decision is the more consequential because it has been understood for months that a majority of the Judges, in their private opinions, do not consent to what Congress has done and is doing. If they had the power they would not do as Congress is doing, but they are constrained to adjudge that the discretion is not with them, but with the Senate and House. After this, it will become the Democrats to abate somewhat, at least, of their wild talk about the usurpations of Congress.

THE CANADIANS are taking alarm at the reorganization of the Fenian brotherhood in this country, and, in view of possible contingencies, a force of regulars will be stationed along the Niagara coast as soon as navigation is resumed. This piece of prudence may be very well, but as we take it there need be no alarm felt by our cousins across the border, as the leaders of the Fenians have lost all faith in schemes for the invasion of Canada, and in the future will confine their operations to the soil of Ireland.

BY A RECENT DECISION of the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, of this city, recovers real estate to the value of some $60,000, which had been illegally transferred by her husband from whom she was divorced. Mrs. S. has battled this case for some time past, and her many friends will be pleased to note the final decision in her favor.

GEN. CAMERON has earned the applause of all considerate men in protesting against the employment of secret agents by the State Department. Such agents belong to a system of diplomacy the world is fast outgrowing. One honest, frank and explicit negotiator is worth a whole army of sneaks and spies.

AT A MEETING of the Republican Committee of Crawford county, held on Saturday last, delegates were selected to the State and Senatorial Conventions, and instructed to support Gen. Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

A New Masonic Temple.

Philadelphia rejoices now in the possession of one of the finest Masonic Temples in America, but the members of that order have in contemplation the erection of a new edifice which will completely overshadow the present one in point of elegance and grandeur. On next St. John's Day the corner stone will be laid on the site selected, Broad and Filbert streets, and the temple will be completed five years from that date, at a cost of $750,000.

The new hall will be of granite, and in the Norman style; the massive character of this order of architecture, however being well relieved by the arrangement of light and airy galleries, balustrades and graceful pinnacles which form part of the design. The four sides of the building will be of granite, the only difference in the design being in the front on Broad street, which will present one of the most magnificent feature's in this thoroughfare. The building will be three stories in height. The front on Broad street will present two towers, one at each corner, the intervening space, being composed of a handsome portico, running to the second story, and above which will be two inches for statues (one of Silence), the whole surmounted at the centre by a small tower, at the summit of which will be a statue, of Charity. On the face of this main front, in addition to the ornamental windows, will be (in relief) emblems of the Order in the highest perfection, &c.

"The tower at the southwest corner of the building will be the great feature. It will be three hundred feet from the ground to the top of the spire, or one hundred and four feet higher than Christ Church steeple. The four corners of this tower will be surmounted by pinnacles, while the recesses extending up a considerable distance, the balconies at the windows, and the balustrades and general ornamentation of this portion of the structure will add greatly to the beauty of the whole design. The remaining three sides of the building will be relieved by buttresses between the windows, and the whole effect of the exterior will be at once massive and graceful. The main front, as well as the side, will feet in advance of the line of the building, will still further add to the beauty of the design.

"The building throughout will be fireproof, iron girders being used at the stories, and other precautions are being adopted to guard against the destruction of the edifice. Ventilation of the most complete kind has been provided, the steam apparatus to be used for heating the building being also designed to drive a fan to keep up a circulation of fresh air in all the rooms. Provision has also been made for a bountiful supply of water at every story. The entire building will be devoted to Masonic purposes, and, therefore there will be no residence within the hall, as heretofore.

CURIOUS MURDER TRIAL.—A curious murder trial has just been concluded at Ionia, Mich. It appears that John Brown and William Morse, neighbors, frequently quarrelled, and the former had sworn he would kill Morse on the first opportunity. One morning Morse went to his barn, and some time afterward was found weltering in gore by the neck with a scrap taken from his own harness. The jury visited the premises, and from the position in which the body was found, came to the conclusion that he must have been strangled, and then placed in that position, to make it appear that he done the deed himself, and strong circumstances pointed to Brown as the murderer. He was convicted.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions corrects a false impression of the expense of getting funds to the heathen, and, instead of costing seventy-five cents to get a dollar to the heathen, as has been said, only a little more than six per cent. of its income is spent in raising funds; and including all expenses of administration, the cost is only eight and three-eighths per cent. And in the fifty-two years of its existence not one dollar has ever been lost by unfaithfulness, incapacity, or negligence in the Board.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the glowing accounts of the papers, the Forty-ninth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just held at Albany, N. Y., must have been a grand affair. Sunday, the day before the anniversary proper took place, was devoted to holding special services in the various churches of the Capital. Varied services took place also in one or two churches Monday morning and afternoon. In the evening the crowning service was held, in Tweddle Hall, His Excellency, Gov. Fenton, presiding. After the opening religious services, the Governor delivered a brief address, in which he stated that he was glad to be relieved a moment from public cares to meet the representatives of Methodism. A missionary spirit, he remarked, had prevailed from the planting of Christianity, and he was therefore glad to hail the assembly there convened to help on this great movement. He then referred in strong terms to the patriotism of the M. E. Church in the hour of our country's need, and of its existence on this continent. Among the distinguished speakers who participated were Bishop Janes, Dr. Harris, one of the Missionary Secretaries, Dr. Sewall, the eloquent Brooklyn preacher, Rev. R. W. Clark, of the Reformed Church, and Judge Wright, of Pennsylvania. By special invitation, Rev. G. Douglass, of Canada, was present and delivered an address of great power. He is represented as perhaps the most eloquent speaker in the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Sewall's closing words had a thrilling effect. He affirmed that he believed Jesus Christ will get the world, and when he does, he said he should like to be permitted to take part in the hallelujah chorus of the great English composer. The doctor then related the following incident. It is said that the privacy of his solitude was interrupted by a visitor, who found him at his desk writing his music to the marvellous words, "He shall reign forever and ever, Hallelujah! He shall reign forever and ever!" and the streaming tears were rolling down the good man's cheeks as he repeated the language and wrote his music. "He shall reign forever and ever, ever and ever, Hallelujah! He shall reign forever and ever, Hallelujah! The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

The *United Presbyterian* of this week contains an editorial entitled "Reform in Church Music," in which it argues that a want of proper knowledge of music, by the cultivation of the voice, calls for a reform in this respect, and that God is entitled to the best offerings we can give, and therefore every means should be employed to cultivate our powers to render acceptable praise. Reform is urged in the practice of having such artistic and elaborate music as to silence the praises of the congregation; and designedly so, that the sweet harmonies of professional singers may not be disturbed by less cultivated voices. Severe strictures, and very justly too, are made against the course of some churches for employing ungodly men and women to sing, taken from the theatre and opera. It is gratifying to note that this evil practice does not obtain in this part of the country that we are aware of, at least not in the offensive form it exists in some eastern cities.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, lately from Europe, during the late Sunday School Institute in New York, briefly spoke of the means that should be employed for the conversion of schools. He said to this end teachers should, 1. Try to deal personally with the children. 2. Teach simply, intelligently, and without effort to display; there should be no high flown clouds of rhetoric or rhapsody in the enumeration of God's truths. 3. The scholars should be truly loved. 4. Teachers should be holy persons before their children, as elsewhere—not severely sanctimonious, but cheerfully religious. 5. Set Jesus forth, distinctly, kindly, and fully, before the children, with the aid of the Holy Spirit. Attention to these suggestions would, he thought, secure the conversion of Sabbath schools.

Recent intelligence from Johnstown, Penna., represents the churches all aglow with revival power. Considerable interest prevails in the Presbyterian and United Brethren Churches. A number of baptisms by immersion, administered by the minister of the Disciple's Church, took place last Sunday. Marked success crowns the efforts at the special services in the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist (Protestant) Churches. The Evangelical Lutheran Church, under the pastoral care of our friend, Rev. R. A. Fink, has enjoyed great spiritual prosperity. On a recent Sunday seventy-two persons connected themselves with that Church. Of these eighteen adults were baptized. Meetings still continue.

According to the report of the treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, at a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held in New York city, last week, the expenditures of the Union for the year, including the balance against the Society last year, will likely be $230,000. During the quarter ending March 31st, the receipts ought to reach, from all sources, not less than $162,000, to meet the wants of the Union.

Rev. S. C. Faris has been employed by the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor, of this city, to labor as city missionary. We believe one or two other of our city Churches have already initiated this new movement, in connection with the work of the respective congregations.

The project of planting Congregational churches in the South, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, is so greatly hindered by the obstacles interposed by the unreconstructed condition of society in the late rebel States, that only one new church, the Independent Church at Salem, Mississippi, has been occupied during the year. The general poverty which prevails, produced by the rebellion and the failure of the crops, has compelled most of the churches to fall back upon the Society for support.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, has commenced holding Sunday evening meetings at the Opera House, for the reason that a regular church edifice, with rented pews, is too exclusive, and repels the masses, instead of attracting them, while under this plan all may feel free to hear the Gospel presented, "without money and without price."

The *Independent* says that two Methodist, the Congregational, and the Second Baptist churches, at Newport, R. I., united on a recent Sunday evening in partaking of the Lord's Supper. The Baptist pastor, Rev. Charles H. Malcolm, presided, aided by the other clergymen. It thinks the course of this pastor of the Baptist Church is much preferable to that of Mr. Earle, who is holding meetings at Boston.

The Christian Disciples' Church of New Castle, Pa., just ready for occupancy, is a very beautiful edifice, of the English Gothic style. It is stated it was built by the liberality of Phillips Brothers, four gentlemen of fortune, residing in that place. Its cost, when fully furnished, will be about ninety thousand dollars. It is most likely the handsomest church edifice belonging to the Campbellite body in the United States.

The *Presbyterian* states that the Church schools in the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania are prospering, and show an increase in numbers and strength. Andalusia College opens with twelve or fifteen more scholars than hitherto, the Allentown Academy has over one hundred, St. Mark's Academy, at Mauch Chunk, has fifty, while new institutions have been organized in the parishes of Mahoney City, White Haven and elsewhere.

The Peabody Memorial (Congregational) Church in Georgetown, Massachusetts, costing nearly one hundred thousand dollars, the entire amount being furnished by Mr. Peabody, was dedicated to the worship of God quite recently. It is built of brick, in the Norman style, is quite an ornament to the village, and will seat six hundred persons.

A new Episcopal Church is about to be established on or near the upper part of Fifth Avenue, New York.

The *Christian Witness*, (United Presbyterian) favors the holding of a Convention in this city, on the third Tuesday of March next, by United and Reformed Presbyterians, with a view to consider questions bearing upon the Union of those bodies. Thus the work of Union goes forward, and with the admirable spirit manifested by the Presbyterians, the day does not appear distant when a closer union will be affected, not only by the two branches named but by other members of the Presbyterian family.

Revival interest prevails in many of the Presbyterian churches in this State. At Susquehanna Depot, the Presbyterian church enjoys quite an interesting work. Thus far over sixty have requested prayers, and, of this number, fifty have expressed a hope in Jesus. The church at Altoona, Pa., is favored with a revival of great power. Thursday night of last week the inquirers numbered fifty.

The lecture room of the Lawrenceville church, Rev. J. A. Miller, pastor, will be formally opened for public worship on next Sabbath, the 9th. At the morning hour, Dr. H. Miller will preach. In the afternoon Rev. S. P. Wolff will occupy the pulpit. Services will be held at three o'clock. Bishop Simpson will be present in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, and will participate in the services. No subscriptions taken; simply a basket collection. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can make it convenient to attend.

EPHEMERIS.

—The robbins of the North have been driven South by the severity of the weather, and the people of Pensacola are shooting and eating them.

—A monument to the memory of the late venerable Right Reverend Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is to be raised in Trinity church, New York.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Some people think that Pittsburgh, done up in January, is an answer to 'Does it pay to smoke?' propounded in February."

—A petroleum well has been discovered in England, and, the Feulans permitting, we may look for a repetition of the petroleum excitement in that island of frogs and spleen.

—Count Taafe, a member of the new Austrian Cabinet, is an Irish Viscount. Nothing can equal the men of that nation in turning up in queer places, and often just when wanted.

—Nova Scotia not having seceded as yet, is going to do so in driblets, and also to colonize New Zealand. A shipload of blue noses is going in a co-operative way from Halifax shortly.

—It is stated that during the past two years about two thousand persons have been murdered in Texas, with bowie-knife or revolver, and that none of the murderers have been judicially punished.

—Louisville had a grand rat killing excitement the other day. A "celebrated dog Jack" killed one hundred rats in five and a half minutes. Coon drawing was also one of the amusements of the evening.

—Evidently the country is going down hill after Spain as fast as it can. Louisville is to have the honor, however, of inaugurating the latest symptom of the fall. There is to be a bull fight in that lively town.

—Bright, Carlyle and Bismarck all smoke, and their intellect seem, to common observers to be as brilliant as is that of Mr. Parton, who holds himself up as a shining example of great men who do not indulge in the "pleasant weed."

—Brigham Young, the Pope of Polygamists, has remonstrated with his saints on the subject of physicians. He objects at present to their employment, and believes that people will get well, if they are going to at all, without any interference by the faculty.

—A party of English tourists profess to have found the identical pillar of salt where Lot's wife so thoughtlessly turned in, leaving her husband and family to hunt up other lodgings. These English discoverers were utilitarians and ate part of the Lot with their hard boiled eggs.

—We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Grant is affected. Nothing is more disagreeable to the general public than affectation in persons occupying high social positions. The Boston *Post* is our authority for this statement; it says "Mrs. Gen. Grant affects—pink silk."

—When G. F. Train was asked for his autograph in Cork, during his arrest, he wrote for one man,

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the jailer's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man."

For another he wrote, "Pay Alabama claims or fight. Release American citizens in English jails, or war is certain."

—A fair has been opened in London to raise money for the relief of the starving dogs of that city. A more worthy charity could not be found if there were no starving men in London, or the world; but it were perhaps better to let all the dogs, though they are noble and true, starve outright, if by so doing one man's life could be kept in him.

—A van of an Irish menagerie, containing a pair of lionesses and a lion, was overturned recently on the road. The lion and the lionesses were confined in separate compartments, but the fall broke down the partition between them, which altogether enraged the forest's monarch so much that he set upon and tore the two females.

—The Boston *Post* is so encouraged at the terrible lashing General Grant has given to Mr. Johnston that it says in its wrath that Washburne and Stanton wrote his letters for him. For our part we can't see how that befiters the thing. Stanton has been, if possible, treated in a more disgustingly, rude manner than has Grant, and, therefore, has a better right to thresh the President, whose tongue is often too thick to thresh with.

—The proclamation which was posted on the facade of the Mansion House in London, a couple of weeks ago, and which caused much indignant excitement in the Aldermanic circles of London, read as follows: "The Irishmen of America are united! Irishmen of England, follow their example! Unite, forward, ye fearless sons of Ireland. Stand for the old country!" At the head of this was a harp, the motto, "God save Ireland," and the letters I. R.

—The young men in New Haven "deserve a great deal of credit" for their inventive faculties. They have improved on the fashions of England twenty years ago amazingly. Then the fashionable swell would go miles to be able to find, wrench off and steal a unique knocker from the door of a private house. Now the gay young men of New Haven, who are most fashionably inclined, steal and carry off the gates themselves, thus emulating Samson in their sportive moods.

—The ancients were not intimately acquainted with zoology. We remember that in one of their fables a fox jeers the lioness for bringing forth but one cub, whereas she, the fox, had a whole litter of pups, and the royal beast remarked that that *one* however was a lion. The moral of this was very pointed, but the statements were not facts. The lioness in the zoological gardens at Dublin has just given birth to six cubs, and four or five is by no means an uncommon number.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Winter Lambs.

Winter has long been upon us in good earnest, and all kinds of stock, and particularly lambs, calves and colts need good shelter, good care, and plenty of good food. They cannot withstand the piercing winter weather like older animals. They do not like the dry hay, and unless they have especial care will fall away, and perhaps not survive the spring.

But it was upon the care of lambs that we began this article. They should be separated from the older sheep without fail. Sheep never do well in large flocks at best, and the weakest and pushed suffer the most. Lambs, if left with the older sheep, will be pushed about by their superior strength—driven and kept away from the feed, and dwindle and die. They need better feed and better care than old sheep. Sheaf oats are excellent for lambs; but begin by feeding light, and increase the amount gradually to what they ought to have. Corn should be fed, if oats are not to be had. Corn meal is better than unground corn, and shelled corn better than corn in the ear—but if you have not the one, use the other.

Good, bright, sweet hay should also be provided in sufficient quantity and variety. Clover hay, saved with proper care, is greatly relished by lambs, and, indeed, by all kinds of stock. It is strange that farmers don't raise more clover hay and less timothy. Clover is more fattening and better relished by all kinds of stock, and will help to keep fat on cattle, and keep them poor on timothy. If fed on timothy, they must have corn also. But a variety of hay should be produced—timothy for working animals—clover, orchard grass, herd's grass, &c., and these given for a change and particularly to lambs and other young stock.

No man should pretend to keep sheep without having racks from which they are to feed. It is more essential in this climate than further north, because we have so much rain and mud here. If thrown upon the ground, the feed gets trampled into the mud and wasted—wretched economy, when a few dollars would have prevented any such waste.

If the flock of lambs is large, they should be sub-divided and the puny ones separated and given still better care. An experience of twenty-five years with lambs has taught us the correctness of these directions.

Lamb Binders.

A very simple, effective and quick way of fastening four foot wood upon a sled, not in general use, is a roller or windlass at the back end of the sled. An inch and a half or two-inch hole is bored horizontally into the rack or ladders behind the back stake holes, then take a round hard wood stick, four or five inches in diameter, make a gudge in on each end of it to fit the holes bored in the rack or ladders, and in the gudging holes iron staples can be used on the under side of the rack or sled body, which will hold the roller. Bore two or three inch and a half lever holes in this roller, and you have a windlass similar to those used by blacksmiths in shoeing cattle. When the wood is placed upon the sled, fasten the binding chainly firmly to the front end of the sled, and passed over the middle of the load, fastening the other end to the windlass. By winding it around, draws the chain with great force upon the wood, so that not a stick can move until the sled is upset, or the windlass loosened. If the binding chain becomes loose by jolting of the load on the road, you have only to turn the windlass a little, and the chain is tight as before. This is the best and cheapest known way of fastening loads of any kind upon wagon or sled, and often saves the load from turning over, by keeping it in place when on slanting places.—*N. E. Home stead.*

The Service Berry—Cyrus Arbutifolia.

The mountains and valleys of British Columbia over which fire has recently been consuming all the timber, and leaving nothing standing after its departure, are covered with a growth of young poplars and the service berry shrub, which does not attain any great size, although I have seen them as much as twelve feet in height, but rarely exceeding three to four feet. The berries are ripe in August and hang on until frost. The bears revel among them at this time of the year. Millions of bushels ripen and fall to decay.

Loudon says the grafting of the arenia or service berry, *arbutifolia*, *botryapium*, on the common thorn, renders it one of the truly ornamental shrubs. Some years since I received from R. P. Fulkerson, Esq., some plants of a dwarf variety of the service berry, which gave a peculiar little fruit, but the wood is not hardy on the prairies, and I have lost it. As a novelty and an ornamental shrub, I notice this now, that our growers may take hold of and introduce it. E. R. E.

—*Horticulturist for January.*

Barking Apple Trees.

There is a certain period in the season, when the bark may be stripped wholly from the trunks of apple trees, without destroying them. It must be at a time when some new bark has been just formed beneath the old, thus forming a sufficient coating for a new growth. It is necessary that the old bark be taken off, without rubbing or chafing the new surface. We lately examined an old orchard in the town of Brighton, near Rochester, a part of the trees of which had been divested of their bark about a year ago. They were found in a thrifty, healthy condition, the trunks being covered with a smooth new bark of a uniform thickness of about one sixteenth of an inch. We are unable to say how long the season continues, when this operation may be performed with safety, nor what degree of benefit or injury is likely to result. In the present case, the trees were certainly much improved in smoothness of appearance. Have any of our readers had any decided or satisfactory experience in this respect?—*Country Gentleman.*

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

Almost every locality has its own system, but I may advert to a few facts on this subject. Poultry, when bled to death, is much whiter in the flesh. I should advise the following plan, as the very best, causing instant death without pain or disfigurement.

Open the beak of the fowl, then with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision in the back of the roof, which will divide the medulla or spinal marrow, media'e death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. Were the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France with paper shavings or short rocks numbers to preserve their shape, they will keep much longer fresh. Some breeders cram their poultry before killing in such a way that the crop is kept full. This is a delicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evinced by the quality of greenish, putrid looking fowls that are seen in the markets.—*Geylin's Poultry Breeding. Published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass.*

Black Knot in Plum Trees.

D. D. Walsh, of Rock Island, Ill., well known as an entomologist, says that all his examinations have resulted in the conviction that the black knot on the plum tree is the effect of a fungus, and is not a disease nor a gall. He thinks the spores are first formed about the end of July, in latitude 40 deg. 20 min., and therefore if the excrescences be all cut off and destroyed by the early part of July, an effectual stop will be put to their farther spread.

Comparative Yield of Potatoes.

C. R. Wilson, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, writes the *Prairie Farmer*, Philadelphia, on the comparative productiveness of three varieties of potatoes which he tested the past season. There were sent to him, from Ohio, two Harrison, three Early Sebec, and eight Early Goodrich potatoes. These were cut to single eyes and planted in drills eighteen inches apart in a garden soil. They were dug in September. The Sebec yielded a bushel; the Goodrich gave five bushels; and the Harrison about two and a half bushels. About half the Sebec died out after having made a considerable growth. Two bushels of the Geneson were planted as an experiment, cut like the others, and produced about forty-nine bushels, or nearly twenty five to one.

How to Keep up Your Hay Crop.

A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting rowen is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than run his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass lands in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

The Beech as a Hedge Plant.

I noticed your article in the *Farmer* of November 9th, upon the use of the beech as a hedge plant. I think it may be used with much success, making a beautiful hedge, if care is used in shortening in. I saw many hedges of this kind in Switzerland, Eastern France and Prussia, and was struck with the adaptation of the beech for a thin but effective hedge. It branches little, is stiff and keeps its place. I saw but little that was killed or injured by dry seasons.—*T. L. S., in Maine Farmer.*

WHISKY FOR RATS.—A correspondent of the *Arkansas Conservative*, whose house was over run with rats, says a servant girl, who had seen the effect of whis

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CHARITY.

Sweetly we live, my wife and I,
Sweetly, all the while;
As a May rose in her house of leaves,
Or a poet in his rhyme.

Oft in her pale and quiet cheeks,
A dash of red doth shoot;
Her heart is fluttering like a wheel
In the wave of love below.

I call my good wife Charity,
And she blushes at the name,
Though she gave the light of her hair and eyes
To our baby when it came.

Sweetly we live—her gentle brows
Know not the way to frown,
And I never see that her head is gray,
And her shoulders stooping down.

—Alice Carey.

EPHEMERIS.

—Edwin Forrest, Miss Lillie and Barton Hill were playing last week in Memphis.

—Cincinnati has a stranger's home, just started, and it is said to do great good.

—Some enterprising gentlemen of Philadelphia talk of establishing a first class and elegant theatre at Long Branch, N. J.

—One of the Philadelphia theatre managers distributes five hundred loaves of bread to the poor every Wednesday morning.

—What of occupation caused some sixty cases of insanity in this State last year, and the prospects for an increase this year are larger than before.

—The Rev. Benjamin F. Paddock has been elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon, by the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops in session in New York.

—The Kentucky Legislature wants Senator Guthrie to die or resign. The obstinate man can't die and wont resign, and is doing it all in despite of the Legislature.

—The oldest inhabitant of Woburn, Mass., died last week. The man was Joshua Converse; was conversant with the whole history of the place, and was aged 101 years.

—A Paris correspondent laments that the dresses of ladies, already brief, are becoming lower and lower every week. He thinks the next winter's frock will consist only of skirts.

—Rev. Phillips Brooks preached a sermon in Concert Hall on Sunday last, in Philadelphia, before the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Old Folks officiated as choir.

—Thaddeus Stevens has publicly expressed his admiration of Gen. Grant's recent proceedings; he said, "He is a bolder man than I had thought; we will let him into the church now.

—Louis Blanc has been nominated to the French Parliament by the Liberals of Marseilles. We think there will be another Louis, blank in looks, at least, at the Tuilleries, if this one should be elected.

—The streets and churches of Philadelphia were almost literally empty on Sunday, and the former were covered with a smooth sheet of ice, as easy for perambulators to exercise on as would be a plate glass mirror.

—A Cincinnati physician pretends to have made a discovery which is second only to that of Dr. Jenner. He says that dusting a patient frequently with lycopodium will not only allay the irritation of small pox, but completely prevent pitting.

—Erie has had an amateur opera, the Woodgrundbruck, in German, for the benefit of the Monument Association. Mr. Apfelbaum, of Pittsburgh, took a prominent, and of course, to the audience, eminently satisfactory, part in the performance.

—At no period within the last twenty years has there been so much capital awaiting investment in real estate, says a New York exchange, as just now; every body believes it will fall, and a general opinion of this sort is often the cause of the effect anticipated.

—Some United States soldiers are reported to have killed sixteen Wallipi Indians, who are not as dangerous as one would, from their name, imagine, as none of the soldiers were killed, and but two wounded, they having proved the wallupors to these Wallipi's.

—The richest congregation in New York, except that of Trinity Church, is one of Jews, who are building an elegant synagogue on Fifth avenue; the next in point of wealth is that of St. Bartholomew, which numbers Wm. B. Astor and Commodore Vanderbilt among its pew owners.

—The Ohio Legislature has been convulsed and has given a vicious snap at the Columbus *Journal*, because it spoke of a recent debate in that body as a clear case of fool against fool. A member of the same body is about to sue the Cincinnati *Commercial* for having called him a gas pipe, which he thinks he can prove he is not, and never was.

—Kanlbach is probably the greatest living painter. His master piece is acknowledged to be the "Reformation." This picture, which is twenty-five feet in length, has been purchased by a wealthy merchant of Fall River, who is now building a house for it, and until this receptacle is completed, the picture will be exhibited in some of the principal cities of the country.

—Memphis is suffering more from the small pox than we are here. We don't very well see how persons manage to live in that city at all, what with murders, suicide, cholera, ague, yellowfever, miasma, small pox, Secession, gun boats, Mississippi river, and a few other small things; there are so many ways of going out of the world, that a great deal of self possession and luck must belong to the man who stays.

—Longstreet is having a good time. A few weeks ago he was rapturously embraced and introduced by Gen. Hancock in New Orleans, and only last week he was cordially received at Grant's reception. We don't know any more enviable position in America, than that of an ex-general of the rebel service. He can say and do what he pleases, while every one else is careful not to wound his feelings, and Southern people raise a comfortable fortune for him to live on.

—An exchange, under the caption of "How are the mighty fallen," asserts that the once popular novelist, Mayne Ried, is "numbered among the contributors to the dime trash which floods the country." This *once* popular author has probably never been more so than now, and he is not a contributor to the dime trash, but owing to the want of an international copyright law his works are as subject to piracy by a dime trash publisher as by a dollar and a half trash publisher, the only difference being in the respectability of the "pile" made by the literary thief.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia seem to have taken on themselves part of the work there which several benevolent citizens are doing here. In Philadelphia the Association distribute tickets among the different station-houses and those homeless wanderers who take refuge for the night in those places receive these, and they represent meals, which will be given to the persons presenting them. Fifty persons partook of the first meal. Our philanthropists also provide lodgings for the destitute. It would be, perhaps, a good idea to limit the time which each wanderer can stay, as it is done in the various hospices of the Alps. In St. Bernard every traveller is allowed to remain three days, no matter what his station or class may be. Then he must depart unless he is ill, when the hospital will receive him and tend him as long as it is necessary. The Grimsel has adopted the same rule, allowing four days however; and so it is with the others. The rule prohibits laziness from quartering on charity, and a similar one would be good for Mr. Rabe's new and commendable enterprise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT** requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. fe10d&T

☞ **BUCHU.**

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. This remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedies, as in Incontinence, Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. This medicine is the great Diuretic, and relieves all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been taken. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposits, and the Most Excruciating Pains, and Affections peculiar to Females, are relieved by this Diuretic

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our readers having a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 4th of December will confer a favor upon us by mailing it to our address.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

English & Co's Book Establishment Destroyed—Three Buildings Burned —Loss $200, 000—Partially Covered by Insurance—The Work of an Incendiary.

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in the city for several years took place yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock. Three fine buildings on Fourth street, among which was A. H. English & Co's Book Bindery and Printing establishment, were left in ruins, involving a loss of at least two hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

FIRST ALARM.

About one o'clock in the morning Lieutenant Wilmot, of the police force, who was on duty at the time, discovered smoke issuing from the press room, which was in the basement of English & Co.'s establishment, and at once communicated the fact to the Central office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, from which the alarm was sounded. The Fire Department answered the call promptly, and in a few moments the fire was extinguished, after which the Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, accompanied by the Fire Marshal and three policemen, made a thorough examination of the lower portion of the building, and were satisfied that the fire had been thoroughly extinguished. Mr. McElroy, the Assistant Engineer, then left the place in charge of the Fire Marshal and police, with instructions to the police to remain and keep watch over it until the proprietors arrived.

THE FIRE.

Between three and four o'clock the policemen who had remained in the building, hearing an unusual noise, went to the front door when they discovered flames issuing from the third story of the building adjoining, which was also occupied by English & Co., and about the same time the operator at the Central office discovered the fire and gave the alarm; but before the engines could get into service the flames had made such rapid progress that it was a matter of impossibility to save the building. From it the flames were communicated to the main building of the firm, which was a four story brick with an iron front, the basement of which was occupied as a press room, the street floor by George F. Knott & Co. as a wholesale shoe store, the remainder by English & Co. as a book binding and printing establishment, and in less than half an hour the entire building was a mass of ruins. The next house to the left a prey to the devouring element was that owned by C. H. Paulson and occupied by John D. Bailey, real estate agent, as an office and dwelling, a three story brick, adjoining the building on the right which was totally destroyed. So rapidly did the flames advance that Mr. Bailey was barely enabled to get his wife and children from the burning building, not even allowing them time to dress themselves. By this time the flames had reached the building next adjoining Mr. Bailey's, which was occupied by Mrs. Thorn, and owned by Mr. Paulson, burning everything in the second and third stories, including a fine piano. The building, owned and occupied by R. D. Brueklocher, tailor, was slightly damaged. The building on the opposite side of the street, owned by Dr. Kline as a boarding house, were slightly damaged, and only saved from destruction by the timely closing of the window shutters. The building adjoining, owned by Mrs. Stevenson, and occupied by Geu. Sweitzer, C. D. Arnsthal and Dr. James Orr, was considerably damaged, the second having been burned off and the building flooded with water.

ENGLISH & CO'S LOSSES.

In addition to the destruction of the two buildings, which were valued at $45,000, the losses of Messrs. English & Co. will reach the sum of $75,000. Their stock of books, paper &c., was very heavy, and was estimated at $25,000, while their machinery, consisting of three first class Adams presses, two hydraulic presses, one cutting machine, and a large quantity of other valuable machinery, including the engine, was worth fully $50,000.

THE INSURANCE.

The firm of A. H. English & Co. are insured to the amount of $44,000, in the following companies: Ætna, Hartford, $3,000; Hartford, Connecticut, $2,000; Howard, Philadelphia, $3,500; Government, New York, $3,000; Albany, New York, $3,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $3,000; Albany City, New York, $2,500; Columbia, Pa., $2,500; Astor, New York, $4,500; International, New York, $5,000; Cumberland Valley Mutual, Pa., $2,500; Mr. John D. Bailey was insured in the Pittsburgh company for $2,500. His loss will overreach that amount considerably. The losses on the remainder of the property destroyed are fully covered by insurance.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There is a diversity of opinion existing as to the immediate origin of the fire, but all agree that it was the work of an incendiary. It is quite evident from the statements of persons examined on the premises after the first fire that it at least was not the result of accident, as the stoves, furnace and every place about the building where there had been fire the dampers were found to be perfectly cold. A window leading to the basement was found open, and about twenty feet from the stove was discovered a bundle of cotton waste and a quantity of coal, which had evidently been burning for some time, and directly over it a hole was burned through the floor. It is the opinion of many that the second fire originated from the first, but the fact of the fire breaking out in the third story of the adjoining building to which the first fire was in would seem to indicate a different origin. Mr. English informs us that he went through the building Saturday night before closing up and saw that all the fires were extinguished. He is also positive that the fire was not the result of accident. This, we believe, is the third time this firm have been burned out.

The Frankstown Explosion—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's Jury impannelled to investigate the cause of the explosion of the boiler in the tin works of Mr. J. D. Gray at Frankstown, which resulted in the death of John Harris, the engineer, met pursuant to adjournment at one o'clock yesterday, when the following testimony was heard:

James Thorn, boiler maker, testified that he had examined the exploded boiler and thought the accident was caused by low water. The water line was below the flues, where the boiler gave way. The iron was good; the safety valves were in good order; but the gauge cocks were very much out of order, and have been for some time; only one being in working order.

John D. Gray, the proprietor of the mill, testified that he had always considered the engineer competent; his character was good; he had been employed there since last year; never heard the engineer complain about the water; the usual pressure of steam was eighty pounds; the engine had started when the explosion occurred; the exploded boiler had not been used since Monday.

Wm. F. Burns testified that he had been a practical engineer for nineteen years; had examined the boiler, and thought the explosion was caused by an insufficient supply of water.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned the following verdict:

That John Harris came to his death by the collapse of flue of the rolling mill boiler of D. Gray, situated in Frankstown, Allegheny county, Pa., on the 6th day of February, 1868, caused by an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

The jury also unanimously adopted the following as a statement of their sentiments:

"In view of the fact that explosions of boilers in manufacturing establishments have become of frequent occurrence, and attended with such fearful consequences, we would call the attention of citizens of this community to the fact that in a few minutes out of six hours engineers can be traced to the engineer, who has been either incompetent or careless in the discharge of his duty. And we would earnestly recommend that the proper steps be immediately taken to have a law enacted authorizing the proper authorities to appoint an inspector whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect all boilers within the limits of the county except those now subject to the inspection of the United States Inspector, and that no person shall be permitted to act as engineer who has not undergone examination and has not a license to do so, as we can see no reason why mechanics as we can see no reason why mechanics and workingmen employed in manufacturing establishments should not have the same protection as are extended to hands and passengers on vessels propelled by steam; and we do think, and the history of the last few years in our own city will sustain us in our belief, that a law ought to be passed regulating the inspection of boilers and the qualifications of engineers on land, similar to the one which now exists compelling the inspection of those applied to marine purposes, and the qualifications of engineers attending them."

Identified.

The body found on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Sunday last, an account of which we published recently, has been identified as that of Jeremiah Crosman, a watchman on the road. He was walking on the track, as is supposed, when the train, which was but an hour behind time, suddenly rounded a sharp curve and struck him. He resided near the Soda Works, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a sober and exemplary man, as we are informed. His remains have been interred in the St. Mary's Cemetery of this city.

A Truant Wife—An Elopement Frustrated.

Elopements under some circumstances may be excusable, but when a man attempts to "skedaddle" with another man's wife, he commits an act which, in our humble opinion, is without an excuse; but, notwithstanding our opinion in the matter, such things are done, and we presume will be so long as old men are foolish enough to marry young wives. We learn of a case yesterday, the facts of which might be of interest to at least a portion of our readers. An old man, a resident of Temperanceville, by industry and economy has amassed enough of this world's goods to keep him comfortably through his declining years. After retiring from his occupation, that of a river man, and settling down in a cosy little home, the old gentleman became lonesome, and resolved to marry. In fact he was in love, and the object of his affection, a blooming lass of eighteen summers, not being blessed with an overstock of wealth, readily consented to join hands with her ancient lover, and about six months since they were married. For a time "all went merry as a marriage bell," but in time the old gentleman became dissatisfied with the quiet life he was leading, and determined to take to the river again. Some two weeks since he left home, expecting to be absent two or three weeks, but something occurred by which his absence was curtailed to two or three days. He returned home one night at a late hour, and on repairing to his residence found his place occupied by another man. It appears that a young Frenchman had for some time past been on intimate terms, perhaps too intimate, with the old man's wife, and was improving the opportunities afforded him by the old gentleman's absence, by taking lodgings in his house. The matter was settled between them after a little talk matter on the part of the injured husband, and the Frenchman, as he supposed, left the community never to return. But such was not the case, as the sequel will show. Thursday morning the forgiving husband had occasion to come to the city, and during his absence the sanctity of his abode was again violated by the Frenchman. He did not remain long, however, as it appears there was an understanding between him and the truant wife, who after packing her clothing, collecting all the valuables about the house, and $60 in hard dollars in cash, left with "Frenchy," as she then supposed never to return again. The guilty pair repaired to the Union Depot, intending to take the first train for parts unknown. In the meantime the husband returned home, and finding the house in disorder, his money and wife missing, made inquiry of the neighbors, from whom he learned that the Frenchman had been there again, and that his wife had departed with him. He at once started for the depot, and on arriving there found the objects of his search just in the act of getting aboard the eastern bound train. He threatened to prosecute them both, but finally agreed to say no more about the matter if the Frenchman would leave the city for good, and his wife go home with him. Of course Frenchy was willing to make any promise that would keep him out of the clutches of the law, and the wife was only too willing to promise to behave herself in the future. "With all her faults he loves her still." The Frenchman having a ticket for Philadelphia, which had been purchased with a portion of the five hundred dollars, left on the train, and the husband and wife returned to their home in Temperanceville.

A Cleveland Sensation—Murder will Out—A Worse than Grinder Tragedy —A Young Lady Charged with Poisoning Her Brother to Obtain His Money.

Cleveland was startled yesterday by the publication of a murder by poison just brought to light but committed twelve months ago. The circumstances attending the revelation case are as follows: About four months since, a widow, Mrs. Gray, went to Judge Tilden and asked advice. Her brother, she said died in February, 1867; there was an insurance on his life of about $2,000, and he had a piece of property in Euclid and some other effects; her sister, Mrs. Sarah W. Victor, living on Webster street, had taken all this property by force, and a writ of replevin was issued which she (Mrs. Gray) had never seen. Mrs. Gray had always understood from her brother and others that she was to share his property, but now found it all taken by her sister. Mrs. Gray wanted advice. Sheriff Nicola was called in, and became satisfied shortly, from what Mrs. Gray said there and what she had said elsewhere, that it was a case for thorough investigation. Mrs. Gray had said, in brief, that her brother was taken sick after eating a piece of pie in his sister's (Mrs. Victor's) house. Other people, too talked about the affair of his death; saying that a post mortem examination was proposed at the time, and objected to by Mrs. Victor, that there were suspicious circumstances about it, &c. Sheriff Nicola at once set about the investigation of the case, and since that time has, with his assistants, been carefully and closely following it.

The brother and supposed victim of the poisoning was named William Parquet; he served three years in the 16th U. S. Infantry during the war, came home, worked at Fenner's tavern in Euclid for a year; then went to his sister's house, where he remained until his death. He was, according to the sister's testimony, of ordinary intelligence, but could neither read nor write.

Last week the body was exhumed and the stomach subjected to a careful chemical analysis, which resulted in the discovery of large quantities of white arsenic. At the Coroner's exhaination the accused woman, who is about thirty years of age, evinced great mental excitement. She testified to having effected an insurance herself on the life of her brother for $2,000, which amount she collected after his death. She admitted keeping arsenic, to poison rats with, in her house, and also having a quantity of corrosive sublimate for her complexion, both of which poisons she stated would be found under the cupboard in her bed room. The evidence not yet educed is said to be of a very positive character against the prisoner.

She is said to be a church member, and active in her society. She has a pleasant voice, speaks low, and during the examination was very much distressed most of the time, shedding tears copiously, especially when arrested. She came to the inquest without the knowledge that she was to be held to answer the terrible charge of murdering her brother, but she knew that the manner of his death was the subject of investigation.

Oil Production in the Venango Oil Regions.

The total production of the Venango Oil Region, says the Oil City *Republican*, is eliciting considerable inquiry among dealers and operators. Careful estimates place the amount at 3,650,000 barrels, and some even as high as 4,000,000 barrels. These estimates are about as near the amount as can be made. The foreign shipments of Petroleum for January, 1868, have been greater than the same month, 1867. The excess or surplus of Petroleum at the commencement of 1868, held at the place of production, in all other points, in this country and in Europe, and afloat, is estimated at something over a million and a half of barrels. The large stocks held for refining and held anything but an unfavorable effect at the place of production. Prices have steadily advanced since the commencement of the new year, and all indications are favorable. The indications for keeping up the present daily production—about 10,000 barrels—admits of no question. We give it our opinion that for some time the amount of Petroleum production of the Pennsylvania Region will be ample for the demand. The prospect for 1868 opens very fairly, and although the prices of former years are out of the question, producers can look forward with confidence to a remunerative season. In order to guard against the fluctuations that are incident to the trade, they should sell their product as fast as produced. The large amount of empty tankage here and in the principal Petroleum markets of the country, as well as the enormous amount of new tankage as is now under construction, are the reasons adduced for the above predictions. No need for serious apprehension in regard to the large surplus, the trade is surely strong enough to carry a stock of a million or so of barrels without serious detriment.

The Pennsylvania Oil Region is the only available source from whence the world can depend for its supply, and we have no fear that the supply will ever materially exceed the demand.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments from January 25th to February 24, 1868:

Fever, 1; Puerperal Peritonitis, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Chronic Dysentery, 1; Paralysis, 1, Consumption, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 1; Disease of Spine, 1; Scrofula, 1; Convulsions, 6; Scarlatina, 1; Scalded, 1; Dropsy of Heart, 1; Capillary Bronchitis, 1; Unknown, 1; Debility, 1.

Of the above there were 11 under one year, 6 from one to two years, 2 from two to five years, 2 from ten to fifteen years, 1 from twenty to thirty years, 2 from thirty to forty years, 3; from sixty to seventy years, 1.

Males, 8; Females, 9; Total, 17.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn" there is a chance for restoration of health. It therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess —the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For indires it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bills Passed—Supplement to Pittsburgh Mechanics Savings Bank—Normal School to Borrow Money—Disorderly Persons in McKeesport—Lawrenceville Gas Company—Pittsburgh Building and Savings Association—School Directors of Bellevue to Borrow Money—Salaries to Judges —Bridge Over the Ohio at Pittsburgh.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1868.

HOUSE

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Supplement for Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, which authorizes investment in State and National securities.

Authorizing the South-western Normal College to borrow fifteen thousand dollars for building purposes.

Empowering the authorities of McKeesport to commit disorderly persons in default of fine.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company, Allegheny county; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Building and Saving Association of Pittsburgh, capital fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to report the number and names of all President Judges, with amount received by each in 1867. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville to Allegheny City was reported affirmatively.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railroad.

Also, for a steam ferry in the Allegheny River, from Canal street to Hare's Island.

The postage account of the House for January was four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, to authorize the School Directors of Hampton township to refund to John Grubbs and William Williams monies advanced for bounties.

One from Pittsburgh and Duquesne borough for a steam ferry from Canal street to Herr's Island.

Also, one from Robinson and Chartiers townships against the repeal of the act to prevent horses, cattle, &c., from running at large.

Mr. WILSON, a remonstrance against the passage of a supplement for the Monongahela Valley Railroad.

Also, against the Peoples Passenger Railway.

Also, a petition for a change in the fees for inspection of platform scales in Allegheny county.

Mr. RECKERT, one from eight hundred citizens and miners of Allegheny and Westmoreland, against the use of large screens, and unjust measures of coal and coke.

Also, from Duquesne bo ough for annexation to Allegheny city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, changing the name of George Glenville Tuck to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Providing for the sale of franchises of turnpike companies to pay indebtedness.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public for Allegheny city.

Enabling the School Board of the Fifth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow thirty thousand dollars for school purposes.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, an act enabling East Birmingham to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bonds for funding.

Relative to Western House of Refuge, obliging counties to pay costs of children admitted.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong, extending the act relative to livery stable keepers in Allegheny to Armstrong and Butler.

Changing the name Back street in Kittanning to Grant avenue.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to examine into the claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, in consequence of the abandonment of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

To take the sense of the people of Freeport Borough, Armstrong county, upon the question of a prohibitory liquor law.

Exempting persons attending funerals schools, seminaries, military parades &c., from payment of tolls on the ferry over the Kiskiminetas at Leechburg.

Mr. NICHOLSON, Beaver, preventing fishing with seines and nets in rivers and creeks in Beaver county.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public at Beaver Falls, Beaver county.

Mr. DEISE, Clinton, prohibiting the confinement of persons in Asylums without judicial examination.

Mr. MEEK, Centre, providing a penalty for carrying oil or fluids on cars and compelling railroad companies to provide seats for passengers.

Mr. BECKERT, Allegheny, incorporating the Pennsylvania Chaise Company.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Mr. DEISE, Clinton, extending to canal companies the privileges of railroad companies to deepen, widen and improve canals and increase facilities for the transportation of property.

Mr. HERR, Dauphin, establishing a penitentiary for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on Pensions introduced a bill for the payment of pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

Adjourned at half past ten o'clock p. m.

SENATE.

REMONSTRANCES.

MR. ERRETT, of Allegheny, presented remonstrance from Town Council, of Duquesne borough, against the loss of a portion of its territory.

Also, against the passage of an act authorizing compensation of school board of Elizabeth for services as bounty board.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, a petition asking for an extension of the limits of Bridgewater borough.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ERRETT, incorporating the Consolidation Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Incorporating the Liberty Driving Road Company for a turnpike between East Liberty and Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township to levy a tax to reimburse Wm. Williams and John Grubbs for bounty money advanced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Tranquility Restored in Peru—Emigration Projects in Chili—Japanese Monitor Stonewall.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Febuary 9.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings $1,256,335 of California treasure.

Is himus and Central American news unimportant.

Lima advices to January 22d state that President Canzos had arrived at Callon and would proceed to the capital that day, where he would have a cordial reception. Some minor fights occurred at the South, but tranquility was restored, and the whole Republic recognized the Canzos government.

The United States steamer Wateree was at Bolivia. The revolution there proved a mere local outbreak and was easily suppressed.

Valparaiso dates to January 10th state that agents are to leave in March for the United States, Great Britain, &c., to obtain emigrants for the southern portion of Chili. Salt works on a large scale will soon be established near Valparaiso.

The Japanese monitor Stonewall arrived at Valparaiso January 6th, in thirty-six days from Montevideo.

—In Cleveland, O., Friday night last, Joe Dodge, an experienced thief, went to the jewelry store of Hogan & Wade, and by cutting a tray containing diamonds and jewelry to the value of $10,000, made off with it, but was stopped by a street passenger, and the property recovered, with the exception of about $1,000 worth of diamonds, which were scattered in the snow. The thief was secured, but his confederate, who was waiting near at hand in a buggy, effected his escape.

—In the Kansas Legislature, on the 6th, an act was passed allowing any person, without regard to *sex or color*, to practice law in the Courts, if possessed of the requisite qualifications.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNATION OF U. S. MINISTER ADAMS.

LONDON, February 7.—The resignation of United States Minister Adams has been announced. The London *Standard* has an editorial highly complimentary to Mr. Adams, expressing regret at his approaching retirement from the position he so ably filled.

NOTORIOUS FENIAN CAPTURED—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

LONDON, February 8.—A notorious Fenian, Captain Mackay, was captured in Cork last evening by the police of that city. While the officers were *en route* to the jail with their prisoner his friends rallied in great force, and for a time a desperate fight prevailed. The mob was finally beaten down and the prisoner lodged in jail. The guards around the jail were doubled during the night to prevent a rescue.

LONDON, February 9.—Selwyn is sure to succeed Sir Wm. Erle as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is understood American Minister Adams will take his departure from England next April.

The Fenian Captain Mackay, arrested on Friday at Cork, is charged with leading the attack on the Martello tower at Duncannon.

PRUSSIA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, February 7.—*Evening.*—It has been officially given out by Count von Bismarck that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States of America and the Confederation of the North German States have commenced and are progressing with the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

BISMARCK SEEKS RELAXATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Count Bismarck has obtained leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to travel through the countries of Europe. His health, which has not been good for a long time, has at length compelled him to seek relaxation from his arduous duties. It is announced the present Minister of Finance will replace the Premier.

FEELING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, February 9.—At an interview last week Count von Bismarck told Gen. Carl Schurz that it was the most earnest desire of his royal master, the King of Prussia, to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States. This favorable disposition of the King of Prussia is regarded by Americans here as most important, in view of the necessity which may arise in the selection of some European power as umpire in the pending difference between the United States and Great Britain.

ABYSSINIA.

DISCOURAGING ADVICES.

LONDON, February 7.—Later advices from the British army now operating in Abyssinia are very discouraging, and forbids the hope of a successful or safe movement this season.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH FORCES.

Advices from Abyssinia state that a strong force of British troops was advanced from Senafe towards the interior on the 26th of January. Water has been bored for according to the American plan and found in abundance, near the English line of march. The coast shore had been lighted by the English for naval purposes. Camp followers from India were being returned home. The Egyptian Governor of Quassoma was recalled with, it is said, the approval of the British authorities.

ITALY.

FARRAGUT AT FLORENCE.

LORENCE, February 7.—*Evening.*—Admiral Farragut arrived to day from Genoa and was received with especial honors by the Minister of Marine.

CONTINUED HONOR TO FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut remains at Florence a much honored visitor. His fleet is at Spezzia.

PORTUGAL

KING AND QUEEN ATTACKED.

LISBON, Feb. 6.—The King and Queen of Portugal and suite, while returning from a hunting party near Brazs, were fired on from the roadside. The guards returned the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The royal party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen are unhurt.

GREECE.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

LONDON, February 8.—Dispatches from Athens state that a new Cabinet has been formed with Bulgaris as President and Minister of the Interior.

A ROYAL HEIR ENLISTS.

PARIS, February 8.—Young Hurbide heir of the late Emperor Maximilian, has recently enlisted in the Papal Zouaves at Rome.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

The *Herald's* cable dispatch says Napoleon has altered his policy toward the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner. He evinces a disposition to abandon his position of champion of the Holy See. Assured, it is said, of the existence of Bourbon intrigues radiating from Rome, the Imperial diplomacy with Rome has become colder, while the friendly relations hitherto existing with Victor Emanuel are to be renewed.

Queen Isabella is forced to dissolve her Papal Legion, recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon flatly objects to service in the cause of the Holy See.

MEXICO.

Pronunciamentos Against the Government—Another Revolution.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 8.—The *Herald's* Mexican news via Havana cable says: Pronunciamentos against the government were multiplying, and general Coronka had fallen under suspicion. A revolution had broken out in Sinoloa. Senor Morales, who had been kidnapped, was shot by the captors on his failure to obtain the required ransom.

A naval engagement is reported at Silao. The merchants at San Louis Potosi have been released from prison and the forced taxes have been reduced. Sinoloa elected Garcia Morales as governor. The resignation of General Mendez had been accepted. Gen. Jimenez, in Guerrerio, had decided not to heed the instructions of the general government, and was preparing to settle his dispute with Alvarez by an appeal to arms. He intended to march against Acapulco.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—The Bureau of Mexican intelligence sends the following news: Another revolution has broken out under Valdest. A detachment of government troops had been routed by the revolutionists.

An expedition from the northern part of the State of Tobasco had started under one Rastin to march. Mendez is reported to be the prime mover. General Sanchez Ochoa, an Orizgaist, had been arrested and imprisoned at San Luis Potosi.

A movement is on foot in the State of Vera Cruz to detach several villages from that State to form a new one. From all parts of the interior come reports of robberies, kidnapping and murders.

Francisco Patosi was elected Governor of the State of Durango.

The life polity of Puebla has ordered the suppressment of persons unable to pay their debts.

Two Americans named Cook and Pillow were murdered by Tehaucan were murdered by Mexicans. They were emigrants from Western Texas.

Canales, Quereoga and Carvagal are organizing near Camargo, in Tamaulipas, preparatory to a revolution. Their agents are in Brownsville purchasing arms and munitions of war, and troops have been sent from Matamoras.

The expedition which started under Felix P. Gati to invade Galapa failed, owing to desertion.

Cortinas has threatened a revolution of Juan Jasedo.

La Gouza has not given possession of the Gubernatorial seat of Tamaulipas, which he claims having won in the last election.

The *Herald's* Mazatlan special of February 1st, says the revolutionists are uniting their forces to attack Governor Rubi, who is in the mountains with twelve hundred men. They had one fight, and a decisive battle was daily expected. The Governor, it was thought, would be sustained by the forces of President Juarez.

General Martinez proclaimed himself Governor of Sinoloa on the 18th, and called for a loan of a hundred thousand dollars. Several bodies of regular troops declared in his favor.

A riot in Durango had been suppressed.

An American woman was found murdered near Guaiadalara, with seven stilleto stabs about her breast and heart.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1868.

BRITISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was introduced to the President today by the Secretary of State. In the course of his reply to Mr. Thornton's pleasant address the President said: "The people of the United States will believe that her Majesty is entirely sincere in the kindly message which, under her command, you have delivered to me, and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in differences between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States."

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

A movement is being made for a call for a National Convention at Cincinnati to present the producing industries of the United States. The character of the Convention will probably be somewhat political as well as material, it being the intention to place the Government and the people under the control of the producing interests. The Convention will be called under the auspices of the National Cheap Freight Railway League, and candidates for President and Vice President, to represent the interests of production, will without doubt be put in nomination.

MAIL CHANGES.

In consequence of the frequent failures lately on the mail route via Lynchburg and Knoxville, the Postmaster-General, last November, issued orders to forward the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington mails for and from New Orleans via Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT REVIVED.

The Committee on Reconstruction had a very strong session to-day. Representatives Stevens and Boutwell urged the adoption of a resolution for the impeachment and removal of the President, but the Committee finally referred the President's letters and General Grant's to a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell and Beck, with authority to investigate and report on the impeachment question. It is the opinion of leading members that the President has rendered himself liable to indictment for misprision.

The Committee adopted a bill removing the political disability from Governors Orr and Holden, and General Longstreet, and Vice President Colfax incloses General Beauregard, but the Committee refused.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a correct statement of the Public Debt on the first of February, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. Bonds	$ 207,710,200 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868	9 458 191 61
Six per cent. Bonds, Oregon	265,000 00
Six per cent. 5-2 bonds	1,238,501,450 00
Navy Pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,913,953,641 60

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. Bonds	$ 75,670,000 00
Three per 7-30 Notes	214,554,700 00
Three per cent. Certificates	214,553,800 00
Total	$ 504,778,500 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.

3 year 7-10 Notes, due August 15, 1867	1,745,600 00
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 30, 1867	6,903,200 00
Ditto, do October 15, 1867	3,346,000 00
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	800 00
Treasury Notes Act 1857	102,311 64
Ditto do 1861	6,000 00
Bonds of April 15, 1842	1,000 00
Treasury Notes, March 3d, 1863	154,125 10
Temporary Loan	2,474,625 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	4,000 00
	$ 23,259,169 19

Debt Bearing no Interest.

U. S. Notes	$ 356,120,127 00
Fractional Currency	27,786,629 43
Gold Certificates of Deposit	79,859,359 00
Total	$ 463,766,115 43
TOTAL DEBT	$ 2,951,756,525 62

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin	$ 24,491,193 70
Currency	17,284,744 92
Total	$ 124,000 114 62
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,827,315,411 00

DEATH OF A TREASURY CLERK.

S. M. Kean, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department in the Secretary's office, died this morning in his 73rd year.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency printed during the week amounted to $520,000; registered compound interest currency (issued $102,000); total in circulation $229,000; fractional currency destroyed $67,000.

THE NEW WHISKY COMMITTEE.

The new commissioners of whisky metres, are Lieutenant Green, of the Navy; General Poe, of the Light House Board; John White, of Buffalo, Wm. E. Guiley, late Assistant Treasurer at Boston; Professor Henry and Professor Hilyard, of Washington. They will meet here on Tuesday next.

THAT OTHER LETTER.

A special to the New York *Tribune* says it is believed that Forney's letter will be delivered to Gen. Grant to-day.

Another Most Extraordinary Cure of Disease.

In detailing a history of the following cure, we feel warranted in doing so from the fact that it is out of the common run of such cases, and therefore warrantable in making special allusion to it. It is that of a young man in Allegheny City, named John Tilsell, who, for more than six years, had been afflicted with a disease which threatened not only one of his limbs, but even his life.

In this case the usual remedies seemed to have failed somewhat, which may be attributed to the exorbitant prices now prevailing, ranging from 5c to 10c, gross, for common to prime heavy averages.

Rothchilds & Byers report having retailed during the week ending to-day at 9@9½.

Emerick, Schwartz & Co. report about 300 head during the same time at 9@10.

SHEEP.

There was a very large supply of Sheep today, and while the market, in consequence, was a little sluggish, prices, compared with last week, have undergone but little change. As will be seen, good to prime fat mutton sheep sold at from 8@8½, and one drove of extra quality reached 9c. Inferior sheep are not as has been the case for some time past, brought just what buyers saw fit to give, and even at that, they went off slowly. There is no scarcity of this class of stock in the country and a slight advance always draws out large shipments.

John Orwig, ably assisted by John McAllister, had the head of pretty good sheep, sold 90 to Richardson at 8½c to Evans at 8½c, 60 to Hamilton at 8½c, and 100 to Rosenthal at 8½c.

Thos. Bineham sold 86 head of extra fat sheep, from Mercer county, Penna., at from 9¼ to 9½.

Stakely & Rea, sold 80 head at an average of 8½c per head; 4 bulls at 4½c and 4 steers and cows at 6c.

John Boler reports having sold 80 head of Butler county sheep at from 8c to 8½c per head.

Herwig wholesaled 95 head of pretty good Ohio sheep, averaging 90 lbs, to Emerick & Co. at 8½c.

Emerick & Co. retailed the same drove at 9c.

Adam Eckert had 144 head of Washington Co. sheep, sold 50 to Kimberlin at 8½, 46 to Patterson at 8.10, and balance went at from 8½@8½ per head.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton firmer and more active with sales of 1,500 bales at 34½@34½c for middling uplands. Flour, receipts of 6,854 bbls; quiet and without decided change; sales of 6,000 bbls at $8.25@9.00 for superfine State and western; $9.20@10.75 for extra State; $9.10@9.50 for superfine Western; $9.25@10.00 for common to good St. Louis; $9.25@15.50 for good to choice extra, closing dull and heavy. Rye flour is dull at $6.50@7.00. Corn meal is dull and unchanged; sales of 1,800 sacks at $12.30@13.75. Rye flour steady with sales of 300 bbls at $9.50@9.75. Wheat is heavy, declining 1c, and closed very dull and nominal; sales of 1,000 bushels of small parcels of white Canada at $1.37@1.38; 1,200 bushels Chicago spring at $1.30@1.31; amber Southern at $1.36@1.38; white Southern at $1.38@1.39 for new Jersey; $1.39@1.39 for new Tennessee; $1.39@1.40 for new Georgia and Virginia. Rye dull and heavy; sales of 2,000 bus; a shade firmer; sales of 25,000 bus at 84@84½ for western in store; 86c afloat; 87c delivered in warehouse; 1,962,678 bus of wheat, 1,703,350 bus of corn, 1,134,191 bus of oats, 182,111 bus of rye, 82,322 bus of barley arrived. Barley is dull and heavy; sales of 2,000 bus at 95c@$1.00 for Canada; $1.05@1.15 for two rowed State; $1.20@1.30 for six rowed State. Corn is firmer and quiet. Sugar is quiet and firm; sales of 500 hhds. New Orleans at 10½@11c; 300 hhds Cuba at 10½@11½c; 200 hhds and 500 tierces at 10½@11½c. Molasses is steady; sales of 200 bbls Cuba, on private terms. Petroleum is quiet and firm; sales of 1,000 bbls crude and 2400 for refined, in bond. Pork is firmer but quiet; sales of 300 bbls at $17.00@17.12, old mess; closing at $22.25, cash; $25.00@25.25, new, do, closing at $25.12½ cash; $17.25@17.50, prime; $19.00@20.50 for prime mess; also, 200 bbls new mess, seller, last half of March, at $23.37, 250 bbls, do, buyer, April, at $23.50. Beef is firm; sales of 750 bbls, at previous prices; 340 tierces at $14.00@26.00 for prime mess; $28.00@30.00 for extra do; 200 bbls India mess at $30.00@32.00. Bacon is firmer; sales of 450 boxes at 10½@10¾c for Cumberland cut; 12½@12¾c for short ribbed; 13½@13¾c for short clear. Cut Meats are firmer; sales of 570 packages at 8¾@9½c for pickled bellies; 11½@11¾c for pickled shoulders; 12½@12¾c for pickled hams. Lard is firm; sales of 250 bbls at 12½@12¾c for prime steam; 13½@13¾c for kettle rendered; 13½@13¾c for western. Butter is firm at 40@55c for

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting—Remonstrances Against and Petitions for the Extension of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway to the Junction of Liberty and Grant—Ordinance Relative to the Same—Street Commissioner in New Districts—Bills Referred—Ordinance for the Inspection of Meats Adopted—Third District Street Commissioner—Report on Revision of Rules—Committee to Wait on the Mayor—His Message Received—Appropriation for Roads—Cracks on Seventh Street—Printing of Municipal Record—Additional Committees—The Number from Oakland, Mr. Gerner—Explanation for the Church Guild—Bridge on Seventh Street Road.

An adjourned meeting of the City Councils was held Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, W. R., Brown, A. M., Cochrane, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Jones, Kehew, McClelland, McEwen, McKibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, Wainwright, White and McAuley, President. Absent—Messrs. Herdman, Laufman, Morrow and McClintock.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Rees presented a petition asking for the grading and paving of Miltenberger street from Pennsylvania avenue to Bluff street. Referred to Street Committee to prepare an ordinance. C. C. concurred.

Also, a remonstrance from the members of the U. P. Church on Seventh street, against the laying of a railroad track on said street.

Also, a remonstrance by Van Gorder & Co., wholesale grocers on Seventh street, against the establishment of the Birmingham Passenger Railway on said street.

The above remonstrances were accepted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of John Muller, asking to be relieved from the payment of an assessment for opening of Shingiss street.

Referred to Finance Committee. C. C. concurred.

Mr. White presented a petition for the paving of Apple alley, from John G. Yackle.

Referred to the Street Committee. C. C. concurred.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAY QUESTION.

Mr. Brown presented a remonstrance from citizens on Seventh street against the establishment of a street railway on said street.

Mr. Brown, a remonstrance from citizens on Smithfield street, protesting against Councils granting privileges to the Birmingham Passenger Railway to extend their track along Smithfield street. Received. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Phillips presented a numerously signed petition from the citizens of Smithfield, Seventh and Grand streets, asking Councils to grant to the Birmingham Passenger Railway company the right to extend their track along said streets to the Union Depot. Accepted. C. C. concurred.

GRADING AND PAVING.

Mr. Reed, a petition for the grading and paving of Greenough street from Try to Union alley, 300 feet. Referred to the Street Committee. C. C. concurred.

Also, a petition from manufacturers of the city doing business in Birmingham, asking for the widening of Second street, and asking that a better system of drainage be established. Referred to the Street Committee. C. C. concurred.

The President then read the second time an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Allegheny street from Penn to Liberty street; of Centre avenue from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick street; Winebiddle street from Pennsylvania avenue to Reed street. Laid over.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The President announced the Committee on Streets in the new districts as follows: Messrs. Laufman, McKibben, McClean, Hillerman and Bigelow.

The President then read the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules and Order.

On motion, the report was received and the rules as amended adopted and ordered to be printed.

BILLS REFERRED.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution authorizing the City Controller to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Moore, City Engineer, for $583, for services of himself and assistants during the month of January. Referred to Finance Committee. C. C. non-concurred, "adding with power to act." Council concurred in previous action and concurred with C. C.

Mr. Shipton offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of Messrs. Brown, Judge of Elections in the Tenth ward, for $10, for amount paid by him for room rent. Read three times and passed. C.C. concurred.

APPROBATIONS TO FIRE COMPANIES.

Mr. Tanner presented an ordinance distributing the appropriation to fire engines and hose, giving $5,000 to each of the following named steamers: Neptune, Vigilant, Eagle, Duquesne, Niagara, Relief and Allegheny, and $1,000 to the Independence Hose Company.

Mr. McClelland said he believed there was only an appropriation to the Independence as a hose company, and he thought as they would have a steamer in a few days it should be located.

Mr. Tanner said that as soon as the engine arrived they would receive an appropriation.

The ordinance was read three times and passed. C. C. concurred.

INSPECTOR OF MEATS.

Mr. A. M. Brown, from the Committee on Ordinances, presented an ordinance providing for the inspection of meats and other articles of food.

Section one prohibits the sale of cattle, sheep or swine, or the flesh thereof, that by reason of any injury, defect or disease is unfit for food, and makes the exposure thereof for sale *prima facie* evidence of the sale.

Section two makes the violation of the above punishable by a fine not exceeding $100.

Section three provides for the election of a Meat Inspector, and defines his duties.

Section four provides that all surplus moneys arising from the office shall be appropriated to the "Poor Fund" of the city.

Section five provides that the Inspector shall subscribe to an oath and give bonds to be approved by the Finance Committee for the faithful performance of his duties.

Section sixth makes it the duty of the police, under the direction of the Mayor, to aid the Inspector in the performance of his duties.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, the ordinance passed to a second reading by its title.

Mr. Cochrane thought the fine too heavy.

Mr. W. R. Brown thought that a forfeiture of the goods was sufficient, and moved to strike out the fine.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Shipton moved to make the fine $50, which was also lost.

The ordinance then passed to a third reading, and was passed finally. C. C. concurred.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

The Committee to whom the ordinance granting the privilege to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway to traverse Smithfield, Seventh and Grand streets was referred, made a report recommending certain conditions and amendments to the ordinance, as follows: That the Company shall lay a double track on said streets and make the terms of the railroad on Grant near Liberty street; that the privileges were granted with conditions that any Company now or hereafter to be incorporated shall have the use of the track of said Company upon payment to said Company a proportionate share of the cost of construction.

Mr. Gallaher moved to lay a single track be laid from Cherry alley to Grant street on Seventh. Lost.

Mr. Tanner moved that any other Company using the said track should pay a proportionate share of the tax and expense of said railway. Adopted.

Mr. A. M. Brown offered the following: That the said railway company is prohibited from carrying or conveying freight in any manner over or upon the cars on the line of its railway between Fifth street and Washington street, without the leave of Pittsburgh, and by violation of this section should cause immediate forfeiture of the privileges and franchises granted by this ordinance. Adopted.

Mr. Phillips moved that the company be required to complete the road during the present year. Adopted.

Mr. A. M. Brown offered an amendment prohibiting the company from charging a greater rate of fare for the entire road than is charged on the present line. Adopted.

Mr. A. M. Brown moved to amend the section providing for the use of the track by other companies, so that the Court of Common Pleas should fix the terms on which said track should be used, and that the said right to extended to the Monongahela bridge, at the foot of Smithfield street.

Mr. Phillips objected. He said that it could not be done; that it would cause such confusion as to render the track useless.

Mr. W. R. Brown said that it was practicable; that the Allegheny and Manchester road was used in that way, and if the track could be used another could.

Mr. A. M. Brown, said that he was opposed to granting a franchise to one company to the exclusion of another.

Mr. Gallaher, in the Chair, decided that the amendment, so far as it related to that portion of the road already constructed, was out of order.

Mr. A. M. Brown said that Councils had the right to impose any conditions upon the Company before passing the ordinance, and if they did not like it they need not accept it, and he therefore, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Shipton referred to the original ordinance, granting the Company the privilege of using the street, which was subject to any future action of Councils. The Chair was not sustained.

The question then recurred to the original motion.

Mr. Phillips said that the restrictions being placed upon the Company was for the purpose of defeating the project.

Mr. Ogden was of the same opinion.

Mr. A. M. Brown said that amendments was just what the company asked for, any more than it took from it the right to fix the terms upon which other companies should use their track, and gave it to the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. McAuley said that he wanted the road constructed and was opposed to putting any obstruction in its way. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

A vote being taken resulted in the adoption of the amendment by a vote of 10 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. Wainwright moved to amend by urging the company to lay rails two inches wider in the bed than them now used by the Citizens Passenger Railway.

Mr. Dixon thought that the amendment would amount to a prohibition, as such rails as it specified could not be obtained.

Mr. W. R. Brown hoped the amendment would not be adopted, as the shortdistance on which the road extend would render it impossible to obtain the iron.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Phillips moved to strike out all that portion of the ordinance granting the privilege to other companies to use the track.

The motion passed to a vote when the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Coffin, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, M'Kibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, White, M'Auley.—12.

Nays—Messrs. W. R. Brown, A. M. Brown, Cochrane, Coyle, Gross, Jones, Kehew, McClelland, M'Ewen, Rafferty, Wainwright.—11.

Mr. W. R. Brown moved to postpone the whole matter, which was lost.

Mr. A. M. Brown offered the following amendment: That this ordinance shall not go into effect nor shall it be binding upon the Company until the said railway company shall file in the office of the City Controller an agreement signed by the President, Secretary and Treasurer, with the corporate seal thereto attached, accepting this ordinance, and each and every part of its conditions, provisions and penalties, and shall pay to the City Treasurer, for the use of the City of Pittsburgh, the sum of $5,000. Laid on the table.

Mr. Phillips moved that the ordinance pass to a third reading and final passage.

Mr. Brown objected, and moved that the whole matter be postponed.

The motion was lost by a vote of twelve to eleven.

On motion adjourned.

Common Council.

Council was called to order shortly after two o'clock, President W. A. Temlinson in the chair.

The roll being called by Clerk Masters, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ahlborn, Barnhill, Batchelor, Besles, Berger, Boggs, Caskey, Daub, Drake, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Friday, Hare, Hemphill, Herron, Hillerman, Jeremy, Kremp, Meyer, Moorhead, McCleary, Redman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, Scott A., Scott, J. R., Torley, Torrens, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsh, Zorn, and Tomlinson, President.

Absent: Messrs. Barton, Brush, Carroll, House, Palmer and Sims.

THIRD DISTRICT STREET COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Reynolds, Lawrenceville, presented an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance passed at last meeting relative to the division of the city into street districts—repealing so much of section four as provides for the appointment by the **Street Committee of a Street Commissioner for the Third District.**

A motion to suspend the rules was lost, and the ordinance went over.

LARIMER AVENUE, COLLINS.

Mr. Torrens, of Collins, presented a petition for the opening, grading and macadamizing of Larimer avenue, from Station street to Spring street. Referred to Committee on Roads. S. C. concurred.

REVISION OF RULES.

The President presented the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules. The report was read.

Mr. Herron moved to amend rule sixth, so as to make the Committee on Surveys to report to Common Council instead of Select, and that the Committee on Ordinances report to Select instead of Common. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hare, the rules as revised were adopted.

Mr. Hillerman moved that the Controller be instructed to have a sufficient number of copies of the rules printed. Agreed to.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. Reed, a vote of thanks was tendered Colonel William Phillips for "annual passes" over the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

On motion, Messrs. Davis, Torley and Beales were appointed a Committee on the part of Council to wait on His Honor the Mayor and request his attendance at joint session of Councils in order that the oath of office might be readministered to him, in compliance with a law passed at a previous meeting. In administering the oath at the inauguration, President McAuley, of Select Council, omitted the requirement to support the constitution of the State and United States. S. C. Messrs. Cochrane and Ogden were appointed on Committee to wait on the Mayor.

APPROPRIATION FOR ROADS.

The clerk of Select Council having reported the action of that body, non-concurring in the resolution transferring $10,000 from Appropriation No. 13 (contingent fund) to appropriation No. 1 (Roads) and reducing the amount to $5,000,

Mr. Beales moved that Common Council adhere to their action and ask a Committee of Conference. No further action.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Ahlborn offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of First District to take charge of the streets of the Third District, until such time as a Commissioner for the Third District was appointed.

Mr. Ahlborn withdrew his resolution on a suggestion from Mr. Jeremy that the Street Committee would report promptly in the matter.

Mr. Reynolds, in the course of remarks on the resolution, said the only objection he had to its withdrawal was that the streets of Lawrenceville would receive no attention until after next meeting of Councils, the ordinance dividing the city into districts requiring that the Councils should approve of the appointment of Street Commissioner by the Street Committee.

RAILWAY TRACKS ON SEVENTH STREET.

Mr. Robb presented remonstrances against the laying of railroad tracks on Seventh street—one from the vestry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, assigning as a reason that tracks on said street would be annoying to church worship, and injurious to the improvement of business houses on said street. The communication, were referred to Committee on Streets.

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Mr. Torrens presented a communication from the Controller relative to the publication of the proceedings of Council, &c., with a resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Printing, and authorizing the Committee to contract with the Gazette for copies of the Municipal Record on the conditions mentioned, viz; Two hundred copies, thirty meetings, $210; binding the same, $30. The resolution was adopted. Not acted on as yet.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. Robb, from the Committee of Conference, on the subject of additional Committees, reported that further action was rendered unnecessary by the recent action of Councils, so far as regards Committees on Sewerage and Roads. They recommended a Committee on Surveys, to consist of nine members, five from the Common and four from the Select. The report was adopted. S. C. concurred.

A RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Torley moved a reconsideration of the resolution directing the Committee on Surveys to report in Common Council and the Committee on Ordinances in the Select Council. The motion prevailed, and the resolution being reconsidered was adopted. Not reached in S. C.

MEAT ORDINANCE.

The ordinance from Select Council relative to a meat inspector coming up, was concurred in, but subsequently Mr. Robb moved a reconsideration of this action, for the purpose of non-concurrence and am ndment, making the meat inspector elective by the Market Committee instead of Councils. The motion to reconsider was lost—ayes fifteen, nays sixteen.

MEMBERS RE-SWORN.

The President administered the oath to members, in accordance with the consolidation act, and also to the Clerk.

Mr. Batchelor then administered the oath to the President.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. Batchelor made an explanation relative to the Church Guild, stating that although the money contributed for its support came from members of the Episcopal denomination, the institution was not sectarian, persons of all denominations being received and cared for, as well as teachers of other sects employed. The explanation was made to relieve the Guild from the charge of sectarianism made in debate in Council at a previous meeting in the consideration of a proposed act of Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Daub offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn they adjourn till Feb. 24th. Agreed to. S. C. concurred.

MEMBER FROM OAKLAND.

Mr. Torrens offered the following, which, after some discussion, was laid over till next meeting by consent:

WHEREAS, Mr. G. Gorner, who was recently elected a member of the Common Council from Oakland township, at the time of such election held the office of Postmaster under the United States, and was therefore ineligible to hold the office, now it is hereby

Resolved, That his seat be declared vacant, he having failed to report himself at this meeting.

SAFETY OF A BRIDGE.

Mr. Herron offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads to instruct the City Engineer to examine the bridge over Centre avenue or Seventh street road, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Liberty township, between Millvale and Shady Side stations, and report as to its safety.

Mr. Batchelor said he had so requested the City Engineer, and the Committee would act in the matter as soon as they received his report.

Mr. Herron withdrew his resolution. On motion adjourned.

Joint Session.

The Committee appointed to wait on Mayor Blackmore, appeared with His Honor, and the Councils having met in joint session, President McAuley re-administered the oath in accordance with the act of Assembly.

No Annexation—Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the largest meeting ever held in McClure township assembled at Eckert's Hotel, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock.

William Walker, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. H. Hartman, James Shipman, John Phillips, William Lees, and James McChesney were chosen Vice Presidents, and Thomas Pyeatte and N. Carr acting as secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated and the call read, which set forth that another part of McClure are invited to express their views in regard to annexing the township to Allegheny, the expression was nearly unanimous against annexation.

On motion the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. Pyeatte, Kerr, Hartman, Fleming and Richardson, who, after some time spent in deliberation, made the following report, which after a free interchange of opinions, was adopted without a single nay.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, The people of the township of McClure have learned with surprise that it is in contemplation to annex a part or the whole of said township to the city of Allegheny; and whereas, the citizens of McClure do most solemnly enter their protest in and by the authority of the votes of said township against being annexed to Allegheny city, or any other city; and whereas, the vote cast on the 21st day of August, and the October election fully exhibits the feelings of our people to be to alone, and we refer our members to that important fact, while we gave 217 votes against annexation we will ask the Legislature of our people against altering the said township lines, and we therefore remonstrate against any change being made; therefore,

Resolved, That the people in mass meeting assembled, do most earnestly request the members of the Legislature not to allow or permit interested parties to strike a deadly blow at the prosperity of our people by placing them in a city groaning under a heavy burden of taxes with which we have nothing to do, nor do we desire to have anything, inasmuch as it would be wrong to force our people out of their own proper district.

Resolved, That we look to our Representatives to see that justice be done, and we refuse to willingly submit to the will

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Printers Wanted.

Two good, steady newspaper compositors can obtain situations in this office by making immediate application.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Boiler Explosion at Frankstown—One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured—Coroner's Inquest.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday morning about five o'clock at Frankstown, in the works of Mr. John D. Gray, resulting in the death of John Harris, the engineer, and fatally injuring his son, who was employed as fireman. At the time the accident occurred there was no one present but the engineer and fireman, consequently it is impossible to give any information in regard to it, except that learned from persons who entered the place after the accident. The mill was not running Tuesday, and consequently there was no fire under the boilers from Monday evening until yesterday morning, and the mill had been running but a short time when the explosion occurred. One of the employes of the mill had just arrived when the explosion took place, and on running in to see the cause found the fireman lying some distance from the furnace terribly bruised and scalded. He called assistance and carried the injured man to his house, which was but a short distance off, and returned to the mill for the purpose of getting some oil to dress his wounds, when he found the dead body of the engineer, and upon going to the spot whence the groans proceeded, found him under the pitman in an almost lifeless condition. He was removed at once, and conveyed to his residence, where he died in about twenty minutes afterward. The building and machinery were but slightly damaged by the accident, the only injury being the destruction of the shed which covered the boilers, and the partial destruction of the furnace. Dr. A. Arthurs was summoned and rendered the injured man all the attention possible, but his recovery is not at all probable.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the affair and summoned a jury. Several witnesses were examined as to the cause of the explosion, who all agree that it was attributable to an insufficiency of water in the boiler. The inquest was adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office at one o'clock, to-day. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a family of five children, three girls and two boys, one of whom is married, and the son who was injured, is about twenty-one years.

County Prison Society.

The Allegheny County Prison Society met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday afternoon, Joseph McKnight, President, in the chair, Mr. R. C. Miller Secretary. Prayer was offered by Dr. Clark.

Mr. Ogden offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Miner, Gildenfenny, Pittock and Aiken, for papers and magazines furnished; also, to the Western Tract and Book Society for similar favors; also, to the Young Men's Christian Association for papers and the use of their rooms.

On motion, a committee consisting of Drs. Bell and Clarke and Mr. R. C. Miller, was appointed to investigate the case of an insane prisoner now in the Penitentiary, who had been returned from Dixmont as incurable.

Mr. Knox reported that a house had been provided with beds, stoves, &c., to which the destitute may obtain food and lodging, and requested the Society to take charge of it.

On motion of Rev. Clark, a committee consisting of Messrs. R. C. Miller, J. D. Carlisle and Dr. Gray was appointed to co-operate with the parties who have provided the house, and report at the next meeting.

Rev. A. McLaughlin, Agent of the Society, presented his first report, being for the month ending January 31st, 1868. He reports that he was gladly received by the prisoners, many of whom evinced a willingness to talk on the subject of religion. He had a pleasant conversation with Dr. McKelvy, the new physician of the Jail, who is very willing to co-operate with the Society to promote the interests of the prisoners. He reported, too, that he was received kindly and courteously by the prison officials.

Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

After an extended conversation on various matters, the Society adjourned to meet in the same place on the first Tuesday of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Read and Remember.

Not temporary, but lasting and effective, are displayed in a most wonderful degree by that potent life renewing compound sold under the name of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. We have published in the GAZETTE during the last week some of the most astounding cures ever recorded of any medicine. That of Mr. Titzell, of Allegheny City, published in day before yesterday's issue, is one of them. In his case the whole system was worn to a skeleton, with hardly the power or life and motion. The use of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher imparts tone to the stomach and full power to the digestive system, and in that way introduced the needed material to repair the wasting frame. The decayed bones were discharged and their place supplied with new, and each tissue and organ put on renewed and wholesome vigor.

Dr. Keyser does not claim for his Blood Searcher any secret. Any physician who desires to investigates its potency will be made acquainted with its composition. He does claim that it is the best tonic alterative yet discovered, for he has been able to cure with it when eighteen hundred pages of the Dispensatory do not disclose a remedy. He claims for the discovery of the roots and herbs of which it is composed the completest combination of valuable blood remedies within human knowledge. It really seems to single out the very forces at one o'clock, to-day. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and and control to hopeless sorrow, where he received proper attention. The son of law fortunately escaped with but slight injuries.

Monongahela Valley Railroad Meeting.—At ten o'clock next Saturday morning a meeting of the friends of the different routes proposed for the Monongahela Valley Railroad will be held at the office of J. W. Briggs, on Water street. Maps will then be ready for distribution.

Fell Dead.—A horse attached to a car on the Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway fell dead near Oakland, Tuesday, from exhaustion.

Chronic Diseases.

In a person whose growth is stationary the quantity of food passing into the body in a given time is exactly equivalent to the quantity of matter passing away in the various excretions.

The whole of the food is dissolved in the body, and the greater portion is absorbed into the blood to renew the tissues, the nourishment of the body being dependent upon this quality of the blood.

A rich blood favors nutrition and growth, whilst a diseased quality of blood depresses and destroys that which is already formed.

Whilst the blood thus gives out to each organ or part of the body the means of repairing itself, by furnishing it with material of growth, it at the same time washes away, as it were, whatever elements of their tissues that have become diseased, worn-out or useless.

These are passed off in the excretions, and a healthy adults exactly corresponds in amount with the quantity of food taken.

When the body becomes diseased the urinary excretion gives out these diseased particles in excess while the decline of the body is going on.

The same when any *organ* or part of the body only becomes diseased; the urinary excretion gives out an excess of diseased particles from that *part*, when a decay of that organ is going on.

These Urino-Pathological *facts* are so apparent, especially in chronic diseases, that any physician having the welfare of his patient at heart should, in prescribing remedies, *watch their influence upon the urine*, and persevere in that particular remedy which produces the most healthy condition of that fluid, for it points out with certainty the change made in the condition of any and every organ of the body. These urino-chemical investigations of the urine have been our constant practice for many years past. And we would just say, that it has revealed to us the existence of many serious diseases long before other modes of investigation had been able to indicate them, and has thrown a flood of light upon the cause, progress and *treatment* of many chronic diseases which would otherwise have been involved in much obscurity at least, and perhaps never have been cured without.

Readers, if any of you have incipient Consumption, organic disease of the Liver, Kidneys or Spleen, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Bilious Derangement, Scrofula; or should your complaint be at all obscure in its character, or should you be in any *doubt* as to the true cause of a *decline* in your health, or of the aches, pains, *derangements*, difficulties, and *weaknesses* under which you may be laboring unto *decay*, have the examination scientifically made, and secure the remedies thus scientifically prescribed.

L. OLDHUE, M. D.

Proposed New State Road.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the laying out of a State road from a point in Union township, Washington county, to the road leading from Farleyville to Cannonsburg, near the house of John Boyer, to a point on the road leading from the Brownsville and Pittsburgh road to Stewart's Mill, on the land of Misses Seibold, in Allegheny county. It is proposed that the said road shall be completed by the first of next August, shall be forty-five feet wide, and shall ever remain a public highway, to be kept in repair by the respective townships along the line. George McKee, John Boyer and Job Johnston and E. Rigg, of Washington, are the named Commissioners to view out and mark the line of the road. The bill has passed the House.

Skull Fractured.—A little boy, about nine years of age, son of Mr. Sharrs, of Lawrenceville, through the maliciousness or inexcusable thoughtlessness of John White, of that place, aged fourteen years, had his skull fractured Tuesday, and it is feared will not survive the day. The boys were playing together on an embankment near a pond, which was covered with ice, when White fastened a rope around the neck of his companion and jumped from the bank dragging the boy after him, his head striking the ice and fracturing his skull.

Leg Broken.—James K. Rase, a young man connected with the Sword Brick Machine, while engaged at a window in the second story of the building occupied by the company, at the corner of Canal street and Spring alley, fell to the sidewalk, a distance of twenty-five feet, and broke his left leg below the knee. Dr. Reiter reduced the fracture, and the young man was removed to his residence in the Eighth ward.

Dead Body Found.—The body of a man was found on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Freeport, Sunday. The body was horribly mutilated, one or more trains having passed over it. Life had evidently been extinct several hours, as the body was quite cold and stiff. It was not identified.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. w.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. This Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

Constitution Water is a certain cure for **Diabetes** and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

POLITICAL.

New York State Republican Convention—Grant Preferred for President—Fenton for Vice President.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 5.—The Republican State Convention met today. Joshua M. Vanceit, of Brooklyn, was chosen temporary Chairman.

The seats of delegates from New York City were contested. After a long discussion, in which considerable acerbity was shown, the Radical delegates were admitted as members by a vote of two hundred and fifty-six to fifty-four, and the Conservative delegates invited to seats on the floor.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, who, after recess reported Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck as President, with a list of Vice Presidents, including Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins and others.

The President made a long speech in support of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and the measures of the republican party. He denounced President Johnson's rebellion, alluded to Stanton as one of the purest of American patriots and one of the ablest American statesmen, and to Grant as the great Captain of the age. He condemned Seward's purchase of Indian villages and lowbergs near the North Pole, and the horrors of floods and earthquakes. He hoped for the deliverance of Ireland; denounced Conservatism as having always stood in the way of the world's progress, eulogised radicalism, and concluded with the closing words of Lincoln at Gettysburg:—"We, if faithfully and fearlessly discharging our duty, may in our time rejoice to see the full fruition and the complete realization that the government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth."

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, including Horace Greeley, John Cochrane and Lyman Tremaine, who, after a speech from Mr. Tremaine, reported resolutions re-affirming devotion to the principles of justice, equality and nationality, approving the reconstruction measures of Congress, declaringan unalterable purpose to maintain unstained and inviolate the public faith and national credit, to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, declaring their preference for Grant for President and Fenton for Vice President, instructing the delegates to vote as a unit at Chicago and to employ all honorable and proper means to secure those nominations, and giving thanks to the soldiers and sailors for the suppression of the rebellion. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A Committee previously appointed to select delegates to the National Convention reported a full list and the report was adopted.

The following are the names of the delegates at large: Daniel Sickles, Lyman Tremaine, Charles Andrews, D. D. S. Brown.

Horace Greely was called for and in a few remarks warned the Convention against the danger of over confidence. He said there were formidable obstacles to overcome, and promising to carry part in the canvass, urged all to work with a will and then they would win.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CALIFORNIA.

Indictments for Prize Fighting—Flour and Wheat Export.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—Thos. Chandler, arrested for participating in the prize fight with Dooney Harris in April last, was released in one thousand dollars bail. The authorities of Contra Costa contemplate indicting about one thousand citizens of San Francisco for the same offence.

The wheat export for January was twenty-two thousand tons; value, one million two hundred thousand dollars; nineteen cargoes, sixteen of which were for Europe. Flour shipments, fifty-five thousand four hundred barrels; value, four hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one authorizing the School Directors of Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow money.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company, to Commercial Company, and incorporating the same.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the School Boards throughout the State with surplus bounty funds to transfer the same to the school funds. Adopted.

An act authorizing the sale of property of any incorporated company upon bonds secured by mortgage given by it, with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage, was defeated.

An act giving Wm. C. Fisher and Elijah Barnes the right to establish a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport, passed finally.

The act incorporating the Artesian Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh, passed finally.

The act incorporating the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Over one hundred bills on the private calendar were passed finally, among them the following:

Increasing the number of officers in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, to four supervisors, and authorizing the election of Township Treasurers in Armstrong.

Authorizing owners of the lock and dam at Franklin, Venango county, to close the lock and build a schute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Publicin Beaver county.

Fixing the standard weight of coal at eighty pounds per bushel in Jefferson county.

Increasing the fees of Surveyors of Allegheny county, when employed as witnesses in land suits, to five dollars per day and three cents mileage.

Exempting Pithole City from five per cent. tax on taxable property imposed by act of February 14th, 1866.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being a Philadelphia corporation.

Empowering the officers and corporators of the Greensburg Masonic Fund to act as witnesses for and against said corporation.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the authorities of Waynesburg, Greene county, to collect a special tax of twenty mills on the dollar for the payment of indebtedness.

Authorizing a State road from John Boyer's, in Washington county, to Stewart's Mills, Allegheny county.

Authorizing Alexander Giffin to erect a ferry over the Allegheny River from a point between Walnut and Chesnut streets, Phillipsburg, Clarion county, to a point in Sugar Creek township, Butler county.

Adjourned at six until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT: Granting a pension to William Diehl, soldier of 1812.

Extending to the borough of Mount Washington the vehicle license law of March 30, 1860.

Also, authorizing appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Quarter Sessions in pauper cases.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Changing the name of the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company of Pittsburgh to Commercial Printing Company of Pittsburgh and incorporating the same.

After the passage of several unimportant local bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HICKMAN'S proposed Constitutional amendments, reducing the pay of Legislators to seven hundred dollars, striking the word "white" from the Constitution, and introducing the intelligence test for voters, were discussed till after dark.

The Committee had reported the first amendment with a negative recommendation, but inserted one thousand dollars instead of seven hundred.

Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

The subject is made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, passed the House on Tuesday. It is a Philadelphia organization, the corporators named residing there. Among other corporate rights given the Association are allowed to receive legacies and hold real estate. The object is to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the State, and for the enforcement of all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CRETE.

LEADING CRETAN TURKS IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION TO GREECE.

Advices received at Washington from Crete, to the 11th of January, state that the Turks acknowledged that Ali Pasha entirely failed in his mission, and it was believed he was ordered to return to Constantinople. Many of the Cretan Turks were beginning to express themselves favorably on the subject of an eventual annexation of the island to Greece.

Saba Pasha, the newly named Turkish Governor of Sohakia, was twice attacked by the people of the Province while proceeding to take possession of his command, and was compelled to retrace his steps after losing some of his followers.

Seven more Provinces had voted for a union with Greece.

The Cretans have at this day declared themselves, by 29,000 votes, free from the Sultan, forming a part of the dominion of King George.

The Russian vessels were engaged in saving women and children from the brutality of the soldiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GALE ON SATURDAY—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property in this city and Liverpool. Chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects, and seriously injured and in some instances killed outright.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTION OF A CREW RESCUED—TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

GIBRALTER, January 31.—The captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner Moses Warring, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ult. by the bark Minnie Gordon, and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food. To sustain life they were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate, who died from exhaustion. When picked up the men were hardly able to move or speak, but they are now recovering.

ITALY.

ORDER OF THE POPE COUNTERMANDED.

FLORENCE, February 5.—The Pope having recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the *Te Deum* sung in all the churches in Italy for the victory of the Papal armsat Mentana, King Victor Emanuel issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious services for such purpose within the kingdom.

JAPAN.

PORTS OPENED FOR COMMERCE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from Japan via Hong Kong announce the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were, at the beginning of the year, thrown open to foreign countries in accordance with the Convention made with the Commissioners of foreign powers.

STANTON IMBROGLIO.

Correspondence Between General Grant and President Johnson.

Grant Charged with Violating His Engagements.

He Denies any Breach of Faith.

A Question of Veracity.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, closing with the following documents:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.—SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th ult., I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War. I have no reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reasons for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I have resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in relation to the Presidency, of which I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20th, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR: On the 2d inst. I requested you to give me, in writing, the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left no doubt in my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request last named, willgive me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor circulated through the press for time past, purporting to come from the President, of conversations which occurred either with the President, privately in his office, or in Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. My view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to state the facts in the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of Lord Cochrane and the Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov. Swann to remove the old Commissioners and appoint their successors. As the old Commissioners refused to go out, and as Mr. Swann had no reason to believe that he could in any form him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the Tenure of Office bill closely, I found I could not, without violation of law, put Mr. Stanton out of the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to resign, which he never did. Taking this view of the subject, I was prepared on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Mr. Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieutenant General Sherman and some members of my staff, in which I stated the law left me no discretion as to my action should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and I did make it so known. In this I felt that I had made the most full and fair interpretation to the law. The last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my view of the requirements of the letter of the law, contended he had suspended Mr. Stanton under authority given by the Constitution, and that the same authority did not preclude him from reporting, as an act of courtesy, that fact to the Senate when it met. That having been appointed under authority given by the Constitution, and not under an act of Congress, I could not be governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. An hour was consumed, each reiterating his views on this subject, until, getting late, the President said he would see me again, but not agree to call again on Monday, nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Monday. During the meeting of the Cabinet meeting on the 14thinst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position. I stated, in substance, that I refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War *ad interim* would cease, and Mr. Stanton's right to resume at once the functions of his office would be the law. It would be indisputable, and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement during his suspension. I know it had been recommended to the President to send the name of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all embarrassment, a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably. General Sherman seeing the President at my particular request to urge this. On the 13th, on Tuesday, Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of the Secretary of War. General Comstock, who had carried my official letter announcing that by Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President the message that he wanted to see me that day at Cabinet meeting, after I had made known the fact that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after I (opening it as though I were a member of his Cabinet, when reminded of the notification already given him that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President remarked that he had not the conversation alluded to already in this communication. It was asserted that in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the Courts, and I was told so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office. After hearing the President through, I stated substantially as given in this letter.

I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not pertinent to the question, therefore, left out. I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction of my statement, I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign, if I did not retain the reinstatement. I made no such statement.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, January 14, 1868.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—SIR: I have the honor to respectfully to request to have in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 12th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, until I know from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the endorsement on the above note:

As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
January 29th, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your endorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless such order is known by me to be authorized by the Executive, and in reply thereto to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as heretofore has been his practice under the law and customs of the Department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868.—GENERAL:—I have received your communication of the 28th inst., renewing your request of the 26th, that I should repeal, in a written form, my verbal instructions of the 18th inst., viz: That you obey no order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction. In submitting this request, with which I complied on the 29th inst., you take occasion to allude to recent publications in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with a view of correcting the misrepresentations, you term gross misrepresentations, and give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the sanction of the President, from whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent. You state in your communication, some time after you had assumed the duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, we interchanged views respecting the course that should be pursued in the event the non-concurrence by the Senate in the suspension, and you sought that interview, calling myself a the War Department. My sole object in then bringing the subject to your consideration was to secure from you, if possible, such a statement of facts set forth in my letter of the 26th inst., as was intended to be, and herein I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to the contrary notwithstanding. Unless my surprise that the Cabinet officers referred to should so greatly misapprehend the facts in the matter of admissions alleged to have been made by me at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., as to found their own action should such an attempt be made for his restoration to the War Department. That object was accomplished, for the time being terminated with the distinct understanding that upon reflection you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude it would be your duty to surrender the Department to Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that, if I desired to do so, I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations on the subject ensued, resulting on my part the same object and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them, excepting that of the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication, in which you say it was then known that the Senate had proceeded to the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference you would either return the office to me, or resign it into the hands of the President, in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension, or would remain at its head awaiting a decision by judicial proceedings. It was then understood there would be a further conference on Monday, at which I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfill the engagement, and on Tuesday intimated your willing of the receipt of your official communication of your action of the Senate in reference to Mr. Stanton, and at the same time informed me that according to the arrangement then made you had certain civil offices your functions of Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of receipt of notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, terminated the conference without having given me notice of your intent to do so, and, in just to say, however, that in your communication you claim you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our first preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned, and you had found in our first conference that the difficulty was the desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not. You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was for you to fulfill your place by another appointment, to relieve you from the existence of a positive understanding between us, the conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. This is evident, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but according to your own statement placed yourself in a position where, could I have acquiesced your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessory in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by force, as stated in your letter, and recommendation of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War was suggested to me. This appointment, as Mr. Stanton's successor, was urged by your name and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment. I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammelled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of constitutional duties, and having determined upon a course which I believed right and proper was anxious to have the steps you would take, should the possession of the War Department be disputed by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in accordance with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the issue of the Presidency would have been so great. I know that I had in view to an early termination of a state of affairs so detrimental to the business interests, you voluntarily offered, both on Monday, the 13th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday, to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I have since viewed your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once reiterated, and which I thought received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment, and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been able to decide whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had failed upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him to voluntarily resign from the War Department.

You conclude your communication with a reference to my conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet, held on the 14th inst. In your account of what there occurred you say: "that after the President had given his version of our previous conversation, you stated, substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statements, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement made, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise."

My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your statement. In the presence of your colleagues I asked you first if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did not agree to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you not, to avoid the delay and heat in such controversy, put me in the same position with reference to the office previous to your appointment by returning to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This you admitted.

Second. I then asked you if at the time of the conference on the preceding Saturday, when by your own interchange of understanding, requested you to state what you intended to do, and, further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to my former conversations, saying that from them I had the impression that you would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions you also replied in the affirmative.

Third. I next asked if at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday I understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that, if I desired to do so, I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations on the subject ensued, resulting on my part the same object and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them, excepting that of the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication, in which you say it was then known that the Senate had proceeded to the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference you would either return the office to me, or resign it into the hands of the President, in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension, or would remain at its head awaiting a decision by judicial proceedings. It was then understood there would be a further conference on Monday, at which I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfill the engagement, and on Tuesday intimated your willing of the receipt of your official communication of your action of the Senate in reference to Mr. Stanton, and at the same time informed me that according to the arrangement then made you had certain civil offices your functions of Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of receipt of notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, terminated the conference without having given me notice of your intent to do so, and, in just to say, however, that in your communication you claim you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our first preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned, and you had found in our first conference that the difficulty was the desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not. You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was for you to fulfill your place by another appointment, to relieve you from the existence of a positive understanding between us, the conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. This is evident, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but according to your own statement placed yourself in a position where, could I have acquiesced your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessory in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by force, as stated in your letter, and recommendation of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War was suggested to me. This appointment, as Mr. Stanton's successor, was urged by your name and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment. I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammelled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of constitutional duties, and having determined upon a course which I believed right and proper was anxious to have the steps you would take, should the possession of the War Department be disputed by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in accordance with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the issue of the Presidency would have been so great. I know that I had in view to an early termination of a state of affairs so detrimental to the business interests, you voluntarily offered, both on Monday, the 13th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday, to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I have since viewed your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once reiterated, and which I thought received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment, and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been able to decide whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had failed upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him to voluntarily resign from the War Department.

You conclude your communication with a reference to my conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet, held on the 14th inst. In your account of what there occurred you say: "that after the President had given his version of our previous conversation, you stated, substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statements, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement made, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise."

My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your statement. In the presence of your colleagues I asked you first if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did not agree to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you not, to avoid the delay and heat in such controversy, put me in the same position with reference to the office previous to your appointment by returning to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This you admitted.

Second. I then asked you if at the time of the conference on the preceding Saturday, when by your own interchange of understanding, requested you to state what you intended to do, and, further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to my former conversations, saying that from them I had the impression that you would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions you also replied in the affirmative.

Third. I next asked if at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday I understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that, if I desired to do so, I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations on the subject ensued, resulting on my part the same object and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them, excepting that of the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication, in which you say it was then known that the Senate had proceeded to the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference you would either return the office to me, or resign it into the hands of the President, in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate up